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NOTICE

On 1 June 1987 FBIS will begin publication of reorganized and renamed DAILY REPORTS. The following list details the changes being made in the eight volumes.

I.	CHINA DAILY REPORT	Contents unchanged
II.	EASTERN EUROPE DAILY REPORT	Contents unchanged
III.	SOVIET UNION DAILY REPORT	Contents unchanged
IV.	EAST ASIA DAILY REPORT	Renamed; formerly ASIA & PACIFIC DAILY REPORT; contents unchanged
V.	NEAR EAST & SOUTH ASIA DAILY REPORT	Renamed; formerly MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA DAILY REPORT; contents include: Middle East & South Asia Review Inter-Arab Affairs Islamic Affairs Palestinian Affairs OPEC Affairs South Asian Regional Affairs Arab Africa Algeria Chad Egypt Libya Mauritania Morocco Sudan Tunisia Western Sahara Arabian Peninsula Bahrain Kuwait Oman PDRY Qatar Saudi Arabia United Arab Emirates Yemen Arab Republic Iraq Israel Jordan Lebanon Syria South Asia Afghanistan Bangladesh India Iran Maldives Nepal & Bhutan Pakistan Sri Lanka
VI.	LATIN AMERICA DAILY REPORT	Contents unchanged

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FBIS

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'POLITICAL WILL' NEEDED TO REACH INF ACCORD

PM080827 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 3 Apr 87 p 10

[Undated interview with Major General Yuriy Lebedev by Harald Hamrin: "Tactics Behind the 'Missile Package'"]

[Text] Moscow -- There were purely tactical considerations behind the Soviet negotiating package which was put forward at the Reykjavik summit in October of last year. Thre is no "organic link" between medium-range missiles on the one hand and the U.S. space defense plans on the other.

That was why it was possible a few months later -- in Mikhail Gorbachev's 28 February initiative -- for the Soviet Union to "lift out" the medium-range missiles from the "package" and thus open the way for an agreement freeing Europe from all Soviet and U.S. medium-range missiles.

This surprising revelation was made by a high-ranking Soviet officer, Major General Yuriy Lebedev, in an interview with DAGENS NYHETER's correspondent.

Gen Lebedev did not give any further explanation of what these tactical considerations were, but simply said that they were to do with "diplomatic tactics." However, in a different context he said that the "contours of an agreement" on medium-range missiles were already clear in the talks between President Ronald Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev in Reykjavik.

"The only thing which prevented an agreement at that time was the inclusion of this issue in a general bloc of proposals from the Soviet side, that is, the so-called Soviet package," Lebedev said.

A possible explanation of the "tactics" behind the Soviet decision to link the question of medium-range missiles with the issue of strategic nuclear arms and the U.S. SDI program in one and the same "package" was hinted at as long ago as late November of last year.

In an interview with DAGENS NYHETER well-known Sovier foreign affairs commentator Aleksandr Bovin of IZVESTIYA explained -- as Gen Lebedev did -- that the "package" related to tactics. The aim, Bovin said, was to direct the attention of world opinion to SDI as the element in U.S. policy which is an obstacle to all agreements in the field of arms control.

"When the 'package' has done this job it will be dissolved," Bovin predicted even then.

Gen Lebedev has a central role in the formulation of Soviet policy in the field of arms control. He is deputy to Colonel General Nikolay Chervov, who is the head of the Soviet General Staff section responsible for treaties and negotiations.

In the interview with DAGENS NYHETER Lebedev said that the Soviet decision of 28 February to "lift out" the medium-range missiles in Europe from the "Reykjavik package" was a decisive step.

"Before that we had been saying that that was impossible," he said. "It is clear that the medium-range missiles in the package did have a link with strategic nuclear arms and with SDI. But it was not an organic link."

"It is not possible to artificially tear up this link," he said. "That has to be understood. That is why we will remain firm that cuts in strategic arms are possible only under strict adherence to the ABM Treaty in its narrow interpretation."

While admitting that a large measure of tactics was part of the "Reykjavik package," Lebedev stressed, however, that the Soviet decision on the "disengagement" of medium-range missiles was not easy.

"As far as Europe is concerned we have kept the British and French nuclear arms out of it," he said. "And for the time being we have also kept out the question of the U.S. Forward Based Systems (FBS)."

FBS refers to the U.S. "forward based" nuclear arms in the form of nuclear-armed aircraft in Europe, as well as nuclear-capable carrier-based aircraft. Lebedev's stress on the fact that "for the time being" the Soviet Union has kept FBS out of the discussions contains a hint that the issue could be raised if in the discussions in the coming weeks and months the United States and NATO remain firm on positions which in the Soviet view make an agreement more difficult.

According to Lebedev it is already clear that the United States and some Western states have begun to follow such a line -- and in doing so have thrown gravel into the negotiating machinery.

"Unfortunately the most recent round of talks (in Geneva) showed that the U.S. side is seeking to make a solution to the issue (of the medium-range missiles) more difficult," he said, pointing in this context to three factors:

As soon as the Soviet Union has lifted the medium-range missiles out of its "package" and agreed to separate negotiations on them, the West created its own "package." This now includes missiles with a range of less than 1,000 km (where the Soviet Union has a great superiority) as well as the medium-range missiles. Lebedev said that the Soviet Union is willing to negotiate the destruction of these short-range missiles too, but this is something that should happen in separate negotiations. In the event of an agreement on medium-range missiles only the Soviet Union's SS-12 missiles in East Germany and Czechoslovakia will be withdrawn automatically and without negotiations, he said, since they were deployed there in response to the U.S. Pershing-2 and cruise missiles.

Lebedev also criticized the United States for seeking to avoid the physical destruction of the Pershing-2 missiles. In the event of an agreement these could be "reequipped" so that they would have a shorter range (less than 1,000 km). But if it is possible today to give them a shorter range by removing a rocket stage, it is just as easy to give them back a longer range tomorrow, he said. For the same reason the U.S. idea that the nuclear-armed cruise missiles would be equipped with conventional warheads is just as unacceptable to the Soviet Union. In addition, the question of verification would also be made much more complicated.

In other respects too the United States has complicated the question of verification. Thus, according to Lebedev, the U.S. side takes the view that there can only be Soviet inspectin of state-owned companies manufacturing missiles and components. According to the United States, private companies in the country are protected against such inspection. Lebedev said that he did not want to give the United States advice about how this problem should be solved -- it is an internal question for them -- but it must be solved in some way.

To summarize Gen Lebedev said that "all difficulties can be solved; it is merely the political will that is needed." It ought to be possible to completely negotiate an agreement on medium-range missiles within 6 months. The problem at present is that the United States is trying to "frighten people off with all the difficulties." U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz' visit to Moscow 13-16 April could be crucial to the prospects for the negotiations.

U.S. APPROACH TO INF TALKS 'DISTURBING'

PM081007 Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No. 14, 3-9 Apr 87 (Signed to Press 2 Apr 87) p 1

[Editorial: "For a Nuclear-Free European Home"]

[Excerpts] After the Soviet Union, guided by awareness of its special responsibility to the world, proposed singling out the problem of medium-range missiles in Europe from the package of interconnected questions of nuclear disarmament and concluding a separate agreement on it with the United States without delay, a situation unique in recent decades from both the military and the political viewpoints has taken shape on the European continent. Possibilities have been opened up for the signing of an agreement which, for the first time in postwar history, would lead to the disappearance of some weapons from the face of Europe -- in this instance an entire class of nuclear missiles. It is already clear that the agreement would provide for the elimination of the American Pershing-2 and cruise missiles today stationed in the FRG, Britain, Italy, and Belgium and the Soviet medium-range missiles stationed in the European part of the USSR. This would be a timely step for the continent where the concentration of armed forces and arms is today 20 times greater than the average for the world. [passage omitted]

With Old Baggage [subhead]

For more than a month there has been unabating discussion in the pages of the press, at meetings and sessions at various levels, and in Western countries' government cabinets, prompted by the Soviet Union's bold step toward its partners on the question of medium-range missiles. Much that is sober and sensible is being said. It has been given a positive assessment, on the whole, by U.S. President R. Reagan and the leaders of a number of West European states.

Account must be taken here of the fact that the Soviet proposal approximates to a considerable degree the so-called "zero option" advanced by the United States and its NATO allies 6 years ago. Rejecting it outright, as has happened frequently with Soviet initiatives in the past, would mean simply spiting oneself.

This is what is disturbing about this discussion -- the seeking out of arguments which could be used as a cover for halting the talks on medium-range missiles. Not to mention the fact that it is accompanied by actions which are in no way conducive to the atmosphere at the talks. For example, the end of the latest round of Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva on medium-range missiles coincided with the Pentagon's new test launch of Pershing-2's from Cape Canaveral in Florida, moreover by servicemen of the very artillery brigade which maintains these missiles in the FRG. The stationing of American cruise missiles which has begun at a second U.S. air base in the British Isles -- Molesworth -- could also be mentioned. These are the very ones whose elimination is being discussed at the talks. Are they being stationed in order to be destroyed?

But more important questions arise on analyzing the reasoning and arguments of opponents of nuclear disarmament in Europe. What the Soviet Union has in mind in proposing to start talks on operational and tactical misiles is their reduction and total elimination. Washington, by all accounts, is aiming for an agreement which would give it the green light to upgrade shorter-range missiles -- which it would like to carry out by reequipping Pershing-2 missiles and detaching their second stage.

In moving toward the West, the Soviet Union has extracted the problem of medium-range missiles from the "Reykjavik package" precisely in order to solve it separately, without any hindrance. But those who urged us to do this are now themselves trying to offer us a "package" including all kinds of nuclear missiles in Europe, thereby, of course, complicating the path to an accord.

A call to link the reaching of an agreement on missiles to totally unrelated questions is even heard. For example, the White House is being urged not to sign an agreement until the Soviet Union... withdraws its troops from Afghanistan. A different kind of appeal is issuing from Britain: First the Soviet Union must be made to respect human rights and, in particular, to change its emigration policy. In its issue published on the eve of M. Thatcher's visit to the USSR; THE SUNDAY TIMES puts the question bluntly: "What price agreement on medium-range missiles if a British bride is barred from being with her Ukranian husband?"

The next few weeks will show whether NATO really wants to remove from European soil an entire class of nuclear weapons, as the people expect.

Intensive consultations and discussions are taking place in Washington and in European capitals. It is still too early to sum up the final results on this specific problem. Although in the wider context of what our European home is to be like -- nuclear-free or nuclear -- there are serious differences in the positions, which were manifested, in particular, during M. Thatcher's visit to us. It is impossible to bridge the existing gulf at a stroke. But reaching an agreement on medium-range missiles could narrow this gulf.

PRAVDA WELCOMES INF HOST COUNTRIES' APPEAL

PM091055 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Apr 87 First Edition p 4

[Own correspondent Yu. Kharlanov dispatch: "European Crossroads"]

[Text] Brussels -- Belgium is often described as the "crossroads of Europe." A few days ago it reaffirmed its active role in the solution of all-European [obshcheyevropeyskiy] matters: Leaders of the foreign policy departments of the 12 "Common Market" countries met in the Belgian city of Turnhout. In the course of the meeting the foreign ministers of the FRG, Britain, Italy, Belgium, and the Netherlands, which originally agreed to the stationing of U.S. medium-range missiles on their territories, spoke in favor of the elimination of this type of arms from the continent of Europe.

...When the U.S. command concluded a contract with the Belgians for the construction of a special settlement in Florennes, where 16 cruise missiles are stationed, some journalists advised the parties to the contract to spit over their left shoulders: The political situation in Europe could develop in such a way as to leave the houses empty or only half-built.

When I reminded Jan Mient Faber, one of the leaders of the Netherlands antimissile movement and secretary of the churches' peace council, of this episode, he burst out laughing: "Without any prior arrangement with the Belgians, we also asked our government under no circumstances to start construction work on the Woensdrecht base where, according to the NATO plan, 48 U.S. cruise missiles are due to be stationed in 1988. We launched a boycott campaign against firms taking part in the construction work. The point is not that this money could end up being wasted. The construction sites in Woensdrecht and Florennes are an obvious challenge by those circles which would like to perpetuate the presence of U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe."

At the time Washington and NATO literally twisted the arms of the Netherlands and Belgian Governments to force acceptance of the decision to station cruise missiles on their territories. This was sharply opposed from the very beginning by the public and by influential political circles in these countries. Since then, the struggle against cruise missiles in these countries has not abated.

Both the public and official circles in the Netherlands and Belgium have responded most favorably to the Soviet proposals for the elimination of medium-range nuclear missile weapons in Europe.

L. Van Geyt, president of the Belgian Communist Party, declared that matters should go further than just positive evaluations of the Soviet proposals. Belgium, together with other small and medium countries in Europe, must augment the efforts to achieve the withdrawal of Pershing, cruise, and SS-20 missiles from the continent of Europe. The task must be set of ridding Europe of all nuclear and chemical weapons and establishing an equilibrium of forces in the conventional arms sphere at the lowest possible level.

Jan Mient Faber believes that the elimination of medium-range missiles in Europe would be an important step toward reducing military confrontation between NATO and the Warsaw Pact and giving a new impetus to the movement for freeing Europe from other weapons, both nuclear and chemical, creating nuclear-free zones, and reducing conventional arms.

Leaders of Belgium's main political parties, including the belonging to those government coalition, have spoken in support of the Soviet proposals. K. Van Miert, president of the Socialist Party (Flemish-speaking), declared that the withdrawal of cruise missiles from Belgian territory would be important for it, and that this chance must not be missed. For her part, A.M. Neyts-Uyttebroeck, president of the Flemish Party for Freedom and Progress, believes that the West European countries and the United States must take advantage of the opportunities available now.

A Council of Ministers session in Brussels confirmed Belgium's stance regarding the Soviet proposals. Prime Minister W. Martens spoke in favor of Soviet-U.S. talks on medium-range missiles with a view to their complete elimination on the European continent. "We will uphold our position, he noted, "before our NATO allies and primarily the United States."

Belgian Foreign Minister L. Tindemans described the Soviet proposals as an important and positive measure. "After Reykjavik," he said, "some West European circles insisted on tying up medium-range missiles, tactical missiles, and conventional and chemical weapons in one single package. I believe that such a synthesis of problems would render the talks endless and would not produce any solution."

One of the squares in the center of Brussels is called "Crossroads of Europe." Belgians love to emphasize that their country plays host to the "Common Market" leadership organs and NATO's political and military headquarters. Representatives of Belgian left-wing parties in the European Parliament have repeatedly made the point that the EEC must finally elaborate its own stance on key problems of disarmament. They were among the initiators of a resolution, adopted by the European Parliament in Strasbourg, which supported the Soviet Union's proposals aimed at the elimination of medium-range nuclear missile weapons in Europe.

The resolution was introduced by a group of socialists and social democrats. The vote was: 153 European Parliament deputies "for," 136 "against," and 1 abstention. EEC Commission President Jacques Delors proposed, on the basis of this resolution, that an extraordinary session of the EEC Council of Ministers be convened to elaborate a "joint reply" to the Soviet proposals on medium-range missiles and to step up cooperation among EEC countries in the sphere of foreign policy and security problems.

The European Parliament also recommended that the EEC Council of Ministers convene a special session with a view to elaborating a common stance to promote the achievement of a USSR-U.S. accord on medium-range missiles.

As for the NATO central institutions, events in the last few days testify that there have been no positive changes so far. A peculiar division of labor has prevailed for a long time now between NATO politicians and military. More often than not, politicians are cautious in their evaluations of major world events, pretending that they exert no pressure on the governments of North Alantic bloc states. On the other hand, the generals as a rule do not mince their words, making no secret of the fact that they would like to have the last say on military-strategy problems and to reserve the right to make the decisions.

As soon as the Soviet proposals on medium-range missiles were published, journalists working in Brussels followed their natural inclination and attempted to find out how they would be treated by NATO organs. It was, after all, the NATO Council which in 1979 adopted the so-called "two-track solution," providing for the siting of U.S. Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in Europe. In 1981 the U.S. NATO allies jointly approved Reagan's "zero option" on medium-range missiles in Europe. Furthermore, it was the NATO organs which, right after Reykjavik, launched a counteroffensive against the idea of ridding the continent of "Euromissiles." It was first launched by West German General H. J. Mack, NATO deputy Supreme Allied Commander B. Rogers himself and other high-ranking military officers.

The reply I got at the NATO political headquarters press office to a question about attitudes to the Soviet proposals was that they could add nothing to the statement by NATO Security General Lord Carrington, who assessed them as "a substantial step forward."

But when I attempted to interview U.S. General B. Rogers, NATO supreme allied commander, Europe, officers from the press service of NATO's Supreme Headquarters, Allied Powers Europe told me that the general already had a pile of requests for interviews and statements on his desk and that PRAVDA's correspondent was 39th in line. As regards the general's attitude to the "Euromissiles" problem in the light of recent Soviet proposals, I was advised to consult a passage from B. Rogers' recent speech at the Belgian Institute for International Relations.

So what was said there by the U.S. general, who leaves his post as NATO supreme allied commander in June? He rejected outright, so to speak, the Soviet proposals and consequently his own President's "zero option." Rogers called on the governments of NATO countries to reject the idea of eliminating medium-range missiles and declared that such a solution would place NATO in a situation "worse than in 1979."

Rogers' speech was not outstanding in terms of abundant arguments. Just as before, he threatened the West Europeans with the Warsaw Pact countries' superiority in the conventional arms sphere and demanded that the problem of medium-range missiles be tied up in a single package with the question of reducing conventional and chemical weapons in Europe. He also dragged out the problem of tactical nuclear missiles. The general declared that acceptance of the Soviet proposals would introduce a split between the United States and Washington's West European allies and would have a negative effect on the West's policies.

So, what is the outcome: Is the entire company out of step, with the general alone marching in step? Of course, Rogers has only 3 months left in office and there are newspaper reports that he is not leaving entirely of his own volition. But it is impossible not to take such statements seriously.

Of course, by no means is everything progressing smoothly as regards approaches to matters of disarmament and the creation of an atmosphere of trust in Europe. Even so, a certain dynamic can be observed in this direction. Clear evidence of this can be seen in the stance taken by the five "Common Market" countries which spoke out in Turnout in favor of the complete elimination of medium-range missiles and the need for talks on other types of missiles.

PACT PROPOSES MORATORIUM ON MILITARY SPENDING

LD100741 Moscow TASS in English 0711 GMT 10 Apr 87

[Text] Moscow April 10 TASS -- Follows the text of a proposal by members of the Warsaw Treaty organisation to NATO members on the question of a moratorium on increasing military spending:

1. The Warsaw Treaty member states firmly and consistently come out for resolute actions and concrete measures directed at stopping the arms race, starting real disarmament and averting the danger of war. They are for a comprehensive approach to the study of the problem of disarmament so that the elimination of nuclear arms and other weapons of mass destruction would be accompanied by reductions of armed forces and conventional armaments with a corresponding reduction of military spending.

The rapid growth of military spending continues. These expenditures stimulate the arms race, this having extremely dangerous consequences for international peace and security, weighing down as a heavy burden on the peoples of all countries irrespective of the level of their economic development and slowing down economic and social progress. Being deeply concerned by this, the Warsaw Treaty member states believe that a reduction of military spending, first of all by states possessing nuclear arms and also a big military potential, would effectively help to curb the arms race and advance to disarmament. The funds thus released should be used for needs of social and economic development, including of developing countries.

2. Proceeding from these considerations the Warsaw Treaty member states proposed in the Political Declaration adopted on January 5, 1983 at a meeting of the Political Consultative Committee in Prague to start direct talks between Warsaw Treaty member states and the NATO member states with the aim of reaching a practical accord on the freezing of military spending and its subsequent reduction in terms of percentage or absolute figures. This initiative was confirmed and made more concrete on June 28, 1983 at the meeting in Moscow of the party leaders and statesmen of Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Romania, the USSR and Czechoslovakia who again called on the NATO member states to enter negotiations to achieve an agreement on non-increasing military spending as of January 1, 1984 and on concrete measures concerning their mutual reduction in practice in the subsequent period.

On March 5, 1984 the Warsaw Treaty member states sent a proposal to NATO member states to start without delay direct talks on the question of non-increasing and reducing military spending. Possible steps leading to a solution of this question were also outlined.

In the statement adopted on October 24, 1985 at a meeting of the Political Consultative Committee in Sofia the Warsaw Treaty member states confirmed their proposal of direct talks with NATO member states on non-increasing and reducing military spending.

3. In an address to NATO member states, to all European countries with a programme of reducing armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe, adopted at a meeting of the Political Consultative Committee in Budapest on June 11, 1986, the Warsaw Treaty member states proposed that concrete measures in the field of nuclear disarmament and the reduction of armed forces and conventional armaments be accompanied by a corresponding reduction of the military expenditures of states. The money saved as a result of these reductions should not be spent on the development of new types of armaments or on other military aims but should be used for needs of economic and social development.

4. Proceeding from their principled approach to the problem of disarmament the Warsaw Treaty member states call on the NATO member states to declare a mutual moratorium on the growth of military spending by the states of the two alliances for a period of one or two years.

This measure would be beneficial for the commencement of concrete talks on the question of reducing armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe and create the necessary conditions for subsequent advance to an effective lowering of military spending by the member states of both military-political alliances. It would facilitate the strengthening of trust between states and an improvement of the political and economic situation in the world.

The Warsaw Treaty member states express hope that the NATO member states will give a prompt and positive response to this proposal.

WEST NOT COMPLYING WITH NONPROLIFERATION TREATY

LD252100 Moscow TASS in English 2037 GMT 25 Mar 87

[Text] Moscow March 25 TASS -- The United States and other western countries repeatedly violated the treaty on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, the Soviet weekly MOSCOW NEWS claimed in an article published in issue No. 13.

The paper said that one of the serious proofs of the West's non-compliance with that treaty was the Israeli program for the development of nuclear weapons. It is an open secret that Israel is getting fissionable material and necessary components for nuclear warheads from the United States, although Washington vehemently denies it is involved in such transactions.

MOSCOW NEWS also wrote about the widening access of the European NATO countries to nuclear weapons. High-accuracy medium-range missiles with their short flight time, Pershing-2's, for example, heighten the probability of ill-considered joint decisions in a crisis. Besides, the danger of pre-emptive actions is heightening because of an unclear or wrongly assessed situation -- something in which non-nuclear NATO countries will be involved, too.

About ten hours are required for a request of a NATO country battlefield corps command sent through an army channel to reach supreme allied commander Europe, then, the NATO council (or the military planning committee), and finally, the U.S. President. Then after a decision has been taken the answer is going back through the same stages. It is noteworthy that a decision to use nuclear weapons can be initiated by field commanders of, say, Belgium, West Germany or Holland. Doesn't this mean access to nuclear weapons? the weekly asked.

U.S. PUSH TO DESTROY OLD CHEMICAL WEAPONS VIEWED

LD081521 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 8 Apr 87

[Text] Larry Hopkins, a U.S. Republican congressman has told an AP correspondent that the time has come when it is necessary to destroy the stores of old-fashioned chemical weapons which are situated on the territory of the United States. These toxic substances, he noted, present a threat to the country's population. Listen to a commentary from International Journalist Vadim Biryukov.

[Biryukov] As I see it, what is uppermost in this statement by Larry Hopkins is the concern of a legislator for his own fate. The point is that the state of Kentucky, which Larry Hopkins represents, contains eight chemical warfare depots, which are at least 2 decades old. If there were a leak due to the aging of the containers, Yperite, Sarin, and compounds such as the Agent Orange defoliant will begin to affect the inhabitants of Kentucky. Of course, from the viewpoint of Larry Hopkins, this is bad, for we are talking about his home state, and not, say, Europe, where, in the FRG and Britain, thousands of metric tons of U.S.-made chemical rounds are kept, or similarly other regions of the planet.

In the past few years there have been several alarms at the Tooele arsenal, to the south of Salt Lake City in the state of Utah, due to Sarin escaping into the atmosphere. The local authorities are demanding that the Pentagon destroy this dump. But at the same time they are afraid, for the containers would have to be carried through residential areas and this procedure could end in tragedy.

In 1970 an operation was carried out under the codename "Pursuit". The ship (Russel Briggs), with its cargo of concrete containers, was scuttled 150 miles from the Bahamas. World-renowned scientists, including Americans, warned of the danger of this operation. The site of the scuttling is in the region of the powerful Gulf Stream, as a result of which the entire North Atlantic could be contaminated, and then the north of Europe. But clearly this problem is of little concern to the U.S. strategists, who in 1988 intend to set about manufacturing a particularly dangerous chemical weapon -- the Bigeye binary bombs.

PETROVSKIY NEWS CONFERENCE DETAILS TOUR

LD081657 Kuwait KUNA in English 1437 GMT 8 Apr 87

[Text] Moscow, April 8 (KUNA) -- Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Vladimir Petrovskiy is due to arrive in Kuwait on April 16 on his first leg of a visit to the Middle East to discuss the possibilities of bringing about an end to the bloody Iran-Iraq war, it was announced here Wednesday.

Petrovskiy addressing a press conference here today said he would tour the Middle East later this month in search of progress towards a settlement of the region's problems.

After concluding his official visit to Kuwait, Petrovskiy will visit the United Arab Emirates, Jordan and Iraq.

Referring to the United States, Petrovskiy said the hostile remarks made by President Ronald Reagan concerning the Soviet Union Tuesday cannot but cause "indignation and regret among us."

It can hardly be considered an accident that such a crucial moment, when the preparations are nearing completion for the visit of U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz to Moscow, was chosen for yesterday's series of anti-Soviet pronouncements. It is an open secret that objective prerequisites are taking shape for headway in resolving the issues which determine Soviet-American relations and for reaching accords in the key area of security, accords which all nations are awaiting from us.

It appears that some people in Washington are displeased with such a prospect, Vladimir Petrovskiy went on to say. So, they are working up psychosis in a bid to poison the atmosphere in which Soviet-American talks are to be held.

Such actions have already become a characteristic feature of Washington's behavior. Such unworthy tricks are used each time when some serious business is to be done. However, I would like to express the hope that the American side will have enough dignity and responsibility to deal with security issues at long last, and to do so in real earnest, so as to find a mutually acceptable solution to them, said the Soviet deputy minister of foreign affairs.

REAGAN'S TRIP TO CANADA 'MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING'

LD080857 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0730 GMT 8 Apr 87

[Text] As we have already reported, U.S. President Ronald Reagan has completed his visit to Canada. Aleksey Melnikov, our correspondent in Ottawa, reports:

Much ado about nothing; that briefly is how one could describe the outcome of this visit. And true enough, much more was expected of it here. Long outstanding issues were on the agenda of the Canadian-U.S. summit meeting. Above all, there was the problem of acid rain which is caused by atmospheric pollution from numerous industrial enterprise — most of them on the U.S. side of the border. But [word indistinct] poisonous waste makes its way onto Canadian territory, poisoning all living things. That is why the Canadians demand that the Washington administration take urgent steps to protect the environment. This time Ronald Reagan again limited himself to very general promises and did not undertake any pledges.

At the Ottawa talks the issue was again raised of Canadian sovereignty in the Arctic straits where U.S. ships and submarines go unhindered. The Canadian Government is trying to establish control over its territorial waters, but as yet without success. The White House incumbent firmly adheres to his tried and tested imperialistic standpoints.

Main attention during the visit was devoted to so-called free trade -- an idea which arose 2 years ago. The idea behind it is to remove the existing customs barriers in the way of goods from one side to the other; to create what would in essence be a North American common market. This idea arouses serious fears in many Canadians, since free trade will lead to increased unemployment, still greater domination from U.S. monopolies, and a loss of the country's national independence. The talks on the conclusion of a new trade agreement have reached a dead end. Reagan came here to get over this. On this matter, many pretty words were spoken and mutual declarations of eternal love and devotion voiced, but nothing more was settled.

IZVESTIYA CARRIES GROMYKO, MATLOCK MEETING

PM081503 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Apr 87 Morning Edition p 1

[TASS report: "U.S. Ambassador Presents Credentials"]

[Text] On 6 April, A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received Jack F. Matlock, U.S. ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, who presented his credentials.

Speaking during the ceremony, J. Matlock said in particular:

I have the honor to present to Your Excellency the credentials by which the U.S. President accredits me as an ambassador.

It is a personal and professional honor for me to present my credentials as ambassador of the United States to the Soviet Union. For the greater part of my diplomatic career I have been engaged on problems directly connected with relations between our two countries. This is the fourth time the U.S. Government has appointed me to serve in our embassy in Moscow.

My study of your country and my previous periods of residence here have given me a knowledge of the deep-seated values of Russian culture as well as of the culture of the other peoples living in the Soviet Union.

Although our two countries adhere to completely different values, we have many common interests. Furthermore, we share a common responsibility which goes far beyond the specific content of bilateral mutual relations.

It seems to me that the deepening of mutual relations between our countries is an extremely important matte and we must create a foundation of trust without which it will be very difficult to achieve mutually beneficial goals.

I shall personally make every effort to attain that goal and shall always be at your disposal and the disposal of the Soviet government.

I am hoping to renew and deepen my acquaintance with your great land and its talented peoples.

Receiving the ambassador's credentials, A.A. Gromyko stated:

First I should like to welcome you as an ambassador who has presented his credentials to us.

This fact in itself would seem to be a purely formal manifestation of tradition. It is through the exchange of ambassadors that countries speak to each other.

In our country you will be representing a major world power -- the United States. You will have dealings with the representatives of another major world power -- the Soviet Union.

The whole world has long listened to what these powers say to one another, even if they speak in a whisper. It is quite clear why.

History has developed in such a way that those powers have in their hands the most awesome weapons that man has ever invented. Hardly anyone today will deny that if those weapons are put to use through the dictate of someone's recklessness, not even the sound of human speech will be left on earth.

This gives rise to the simple conclusion: Both powers must protect themselves and the whole world from catastrophe. Not only their supreme leadership but also their diplomatic services can and must contribute to the great cause of preserving peace on earth.

Geneva and Reykjavik are important milestones on the difficult path of talks which the two powers are taking. The main aim of the talks -- the removal of the threat of nuclear war -- has still not been achieved.

Thus, there is still much work to be done, including by diplomats, if the edifice of lasting peace is to be built when all the peoples can breathe freely without fear for tomorrow.

Our ideas and our concrete proposals are well known to the U.S. Government and, indeed, to the whole world. They were expounded by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in the relevant statements.

We should like to express the hope that unlike now there will be an objective approach shown toward them, an approach which corresponds to the enormous scale of the tasks facing our countries in ensuring lasting peace on earth.

In your work, which is designed to improve relations between our countries, you will always find our cooperation, Mr Ambassador.

Then A.A. Gromyko and J. Matlock had a conversation.

The chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium set out the Soviet Union's principled approach to the search for ways to resolve the crucial problems of ensuring international security, eliminating the threat of war, and ending the arms race.

"The Soviet Union's proposals in this sphere are aimed," he noted, "at ensuring that nuclear weapons are never used. To that end they must be destroyed."

"We have done everything possible to ensure normal relations between the Soviet Union and the United States," A.A. Gromyko stressed. "We have submitted our concrete proposals on this score but in reply various maneuvers have been used to avoid resolving the burning problems. All this is evidence the U.S. Administration at present clearly has no serious intentions of seeking agreements."

J. Matlock expressed a certain optimism regarding the possibility of reaching accords between the USSR and the United States.

Also present during the conversation were T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; A.A. Bessmertnykh, USSR deputy foreign minister; and Richard Coombes, minister counsellor at the U.S. Embassy in the USSR.

WEINBERGER CONTINUES THEME ON 'SOVIET THREAT'

OW090047 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1045 GMT 8 Apr 87

[From "The World Today" Program, presented by Igor Kudrin]

[Text] Hello Comrades. It is no secret the question of complete elimination of Soviet and American intermeditate-range missiles in Europe is the prime problem.

Achieving their elimination is a contemporary demand. This is the opinion of Erhard Eppler member of the executive council of the Social Democratic Party of Germany.

In making a proposal on the reduction of military arsenals, he said, General Secretary Gorbachev is showing more activity in the sphere of disarmament than the present U.S. Administration.

I hope, Eppler said, those forces in the United States really aspiring to disarmament will gain the upper hand over the Pentagon hawks.

However, the topic of a nuclear-free world and agreement with the Soviet Union on eliminating nuclear arms [words indistinct] of many high-placed officials in the U.S. Administration. This particularly concerns the Pentagon boss Weinberger. One even wonders, at times, when he has time to engage in direct responsibilities? Not a day passes without an interview, a statement, or an article, and every time the same theme runs through all his pronouncements. This is the alleged Soviet military threat, and the supposed serious lag of the United States in the area of arms.

Here is an excerpt from his recent interview with the ABC's Good Morning America program: Apparently, very few people understand that we now have absolutely no defense against Soviet missiles. If we do not develop [sozdavat] the Strategic Defense Initiative, then the world will be far more dangerous than it is now. All agreements with the Soviets must be verifiable, so that they do not overtake us again.

Literally on the next day, the Pentagon chief was already talking on another program, intimidating CNN viewers: Soviet military power continues to grow. They have more tanks, more bombers, and more missiles. The Russians can accomplish whatever they wish in their country, but they cannot become less bellicose.

Weinberger would not be Weinberger if, in one of these interviews, he did not make threats, uncouth and crude threats devoid of any diplomatic factors, against our country, somehow forgetting for a moment his claim about the decisive military superiority of the Soviets.

Just listen to how the genuine face of the U.S. militarists is manifested: The Soviets must know that we possess the ability to carry out a retaliatory blow if they attack us. We have the capability to deliver such a strong blow that they ought to understand that they should not attack. Such is the U.S. defense secretary's avowal.

PRAVDA'S ZHUKOV ON 'DIFFERENT' PENTAGON DOCUMENTS

PM080903 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Apr 87 First Edition p 5

["Rejoinder" by Yu. Zhukov: "Punishing Themselves"]

[Text] As is known, Pentagon executive officers, who have the job of annually publishing a diagram comparing U.S. and Soviet armaments, report year after year that there is approximate parity, that is, equality, and in a number of indicators the United States even has an advantage. Naturally, this makes those who study the figures doubt the honesty of their [defense] secretary, who claims day after day that the USSR has established a massive superiority over the United States and is on the point of attacking it.

Someone in the Pentagon was evidently given a dressing down, because recently a document emerged from the military department that is as different from last year's as night from day. It contained a diagram implying that the "relative technical standard" of nuclear warheads is "significantly changing" in favor of the USSR.

On seeing the diagram, Congressman Edward Markey immediately wrote Joint Chiefs of Staff Chairman Admiral William Crowe a letter bluntly asking him:

"How could the relative technical standard of U.S. and Soviet warheads significantly change in favor of the Soviet Union when the Soviets were observing a nuclear test moratorium for 18 months?"

Commenting on the letter, THE WASHINGTON POST observed that the Pentagon had unsuspectingly refuted the administration's main argument "about the need for nuclear tests to improve warhead design," which the White House was using in its efforts to justify its refusal to endorse the Soviet moratorium.

There was a whiff of scandal. Feelings in Congress in favor of banning appropriations for nuclear tests strengthened again. It was then that an anxious chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff decided to dissociate himself from the statement that had been made to please the military secretary. He published the following reply to Congressman Markey:

"As a result of your request, an analysis was carried out and we were unable to find any significant data confirming the statement." Then the grief-stricken admiral stated that the statement had been made "as a result of an administrative error (!) which we should have discovered," but did not discover.

Markey's comment was sarcastic: "The hardest thing for Washington is to admit errors. It happens to everyone. I am glad Admiral Crowe has clarified once and for all the 'difference in warheads.'"

Once and for all? Hardly! I bet there will be more rubbish tomorrow about the perfidious USSR establishing a twofold and even threefold advantage in armaments over the United States -- after all, that is what C. Weinberger himself keeps claiming.

Nevertheless, Admiral Crowe's apology to Congressman Markey is expensive: After all, he publicly demonstrated that the Pentagon comes out with barefaced lies when its boss needs them!

TASS CITES ARMY PAPER ON U.S. MILITARY COMMAND NETWORK

LD080935 Moscow TASS in English 0840 GMT 8 Apr 87

[Text] Moscow April 8 TASS -- When going on with its global military preparations, the U.S. devotes much attention to questions connected with control over its forces deployed in many parts of the world, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA wrote today. With this in view a ramified system of troop and navy control was created today, in peace time, in order to keep them in a state of combat preparedness.

The system includes allied commands in Europe, in the Atlantic and Pacific zones, in Central and South America.

Apart from it, the Pentagon is completing the creation of the allied command for special operations which would include all the forces and facilities for special operations of the U.S. Armed Services, intended for staging reconnaissance, subversive and other operations of this kind both in peace and war time.

However, this is not enough for the U.S. military and political leadership. Facts convincingly prove that it is going to expand even further this sinister network.

U.S. Secretary of the Army John Marsh announced recently the decision to reorganize the command of the U.S. land force in the Pacific Basin with the main headquaters in the Hawaiian Islands.

It is noteworthy that the second biggest U.S. general-purpose force is concentrated today in countries of the Pacific Basin. It consists of 500,000 servicemen, some 180 naval ships and over 1,100 warplanes.

The new step taken by Washington which is presented by the Pentagon as nothing but the renaming of the existing staffs does not promote in any way the consolidation of military stability and detente in the region. It can only worsen the situation in the Asian-Pacific region, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA pointed out in conclusion.

KEMP JOINS WHITE HOUSE RACE; SUPPORTS SDI, CONTRAS

OW090157 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1045 GMT 8 Apr 87

[From "The World Today" program presented by Igor Kudrin]

[Text] Another pretender, Congressman Jack Kemp, has joined the struggle for the White House. Jack Kemp, a former professional football player, currently trails significantly in popularity ratings behind such Republican Party officials as Vice President George Bush and Senate Minority Leader Robert Dole.

Calling himself a progressive conservative, Kemp is one of the most rabid supporters of Reagan, particularly in matters concerning the Star Wars programs. Last week Kemp said he was prepared to turn his election bid into a referendum on the question SDI deployment. A vote cast for Jack Kemp, he bragged, will be a vote for SDI deployment.

Kemp is the third Republican to officially announce his intention to run for President. THE WASHINGTON POST writes in this connection: We consider the proposals made by Kemp on major issues of the day to be the worst ideas proposed to date. He risks taking a stand that may turn out to be unpopular. In particular, Kemp appeals for a strategy of victory and support to legalize the freedom fighters throughout the world, referring to the Nicaraguan Contras. This issue, the paper writes, is currently not too popular with American voters.

USSR-U.S. INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY EXHIBIT PROPOSED

PM081045 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Apr 87 Morning Edition p 4

[Report by V. Shmyganovskiy: "USSR-United States: Exhibitions Are Going to Visit"]

[Text] A decision has been taken on the exchange of thematic exhibitions between the Soviet Union and the United States. The U.S. exhibition "Information Technology in U.S. Life" will be the first and will be held in nine cities in our country.

This was determined as a result of talks between the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the U.S. Embassy in the USSR. The chamber will render assistance to the USIA in organizing the exhibition, which will cover an area of 1,250 square meters.

"The exchange of traveling exhibitions will take place in accordance with the general agreement between the two countries' governments signed in November 1985 in Geneva," V. Pletnev, first deputy chairman of the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry Presidium, says. "Opening 5 June in the USSR Exhibition of National Economic Achievements "Electrical Equipment" pavilion, the U.S. exhibition will visit Kiev, Rostov-na-Donu, Tbilisi... On 25 February 1988 it will make a final stop in Tashkent. The other 'intermediate' cities will be determined later. What will Soviet visitors see? Computers, robots, sophisticated telephone apparatuses, sound recording equipment, satellite communications apparatus, light guides, and printing equipment..."

In turn after a visit by a USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry delegation, sites and terms have been determined for organizing a Soviet traveling exhibition entitled "The USSR: The Individual, the Family, and Society" in the United States. It will open in late August in New Orleans and will then visit Atlanta, Washington, Memphis, and other cities. The exhibition's subject matter speaks for itself. It is a description of how our people live, of their work, concerns, attachments, and traditions. It will reflect the processes which not perturb Soviet society — restructuring, openness, and the democratization of our entire life. This is generating close attention in other countries, including the United States.

The Soviet and U.S. "travelers" are resuming their shows after quite a long break. There is no doubt that these contacts will be useful to both sides and to our peoples.

LEBEDEV ON 'YOKE' OF U.S. ASIAN POLICY

SK061202 Moscow International Service in Korean 0930 GMT 5 Apr 87

[Commentary by station commentator Igor Lebedev]

[Text] On the initiative of the World Peace Council, Asian Week is being observed in many countries of the world from 5 to 12 April. Some 10 years have passed since the decision to observe Asian Week was adopted, and the significance of observing this event has been growing steadily since then.

This vast continent, sharing a third of the world's land area and where over two-thirds of mankind lives, is playing a greater role in the world with the passage of time. The events in Asia influence the world's political institution in one way or another.

Asia needs peace. Its economic and cultural development needs peace. Yet this continent still remains a stage of profound and often dramatic changes. Since the end of World War II, there have been continuous armed disputes and conflicts, large-scale or localized, in Asia, claiming millions of people's lives.

For instance, there was the giddying war which the United States started in Vietnam thousands of miles from its territory. The soldiers and the peaceful inhabitants were not the only ones to suffer from this war. Nature also suffered damage from the bombardments and defoliants. There were endless lines of white trees which died from the chemical attacks. I still remember the lifeless, gloomy scene where no green grass was to be seen. I was in this one district south of the 17 degress north latitude, but there were many other areas like that in Vietnam.

We can never forget the scene where the Vietnamese women and elderly people talked about and lamented over their family members and relatives who had been killed.

The calamity of war was not limited to Vietnam alone. The blaze of war spread to Laos and Kampuchea.

The bloody adventurism retaliated against the armed interventionists themselves. The aftermath of the Vietnam war was seen in the spiritual deformity suffered by many Americans who participated in the aggression. The source of all this vice was the imperialist [word indistinct] policy, the U.S. policy. This policy still encourages the so-called small-scale war and the source of tension and sows the seed of hostility and distrust among the people on the Asian Continent.

Proclaiming, as it pleases, the various Asian regions to be in its sphere of interests, Washington is building up its military strength in its overseas military bases and in the Indian and Pacific Oceans. The Pentagon has stationed some 5,000,000 officers and men of the U.S. Armed Forces in the 7th Fleet and in some 350 military installations. What is the purpose of their presence there? It is for the purpose of neoglobalism, the fashionable policy in Washington.

The Pentagon is also setting up the plan to form a new triangular military alliance in th Far East participated in by Tokyo and Seoul. This plan will cause deep anxiety of the people in the neighboring Asian countries. The large-scale militarization of Japan and South Korea puts them on guard.

The "Team Spirit-87" joint military exercise of the United States and South Korea is now being conducted in South Korea in a full-fledged manner. The roar of tank engines that shakes the axis of the earth, the loud roars of guns and jet aircraft -- all this is not a good background for a peaceful dialogue between the DPRK and South Korea. Yet the United States and South Korea like this background, and this is not accidental, for the main purpose of the Pentagon is to build up combat capability, especially nuclear combat capability, in that Far East and the Pacific region.

No doubt, the hawks in the U.S. military institution pay no attention to what will happen to the inhabitants of this continent in case the weapons deployed on the Asian continent are used. However, to the inhabitants of the Asian countries which the United States is scheming to draw into its adventurous policy, this is far from a matter they can afford to ignore.

For instance, the ASEAN member countries do not want to follow the will of the United States. These countries are opposed to the founding of the so-called Pacific Community. They oppose the Washington attempt to impose a military yoke on them. Meanwhile, these countries call for an establishment of a zone free from nuclear weapons in Southeast Asia. This irritates the White House.

Contrary to the imperialist forces, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries implement a line of peace, cooperation, and neighborly friendship in Asia. The important proposals of our country made in Vadivostok, namely the Soviet call to comprehensively deal with the issue of a solution to security, and a series of constructive initiatives recently taken by Mongolia, the DPRK, and the Indochinese countries to ease tension in Asia from various angles open a realistic possibility of solidifying peace in the Asian and Pacific regions.

There are reactions of Asia to the prevailing situation. Actions defying the imperialist forces are heightening, and there is a deepening awareness that they can positively solve the many difficult and long-standing problems under the condition of trust and mutual action.

The potential of the Asian peace forces is today greater than ever before. However, what is important is to actively work and act for the benefit and well-being of the people. During this Asian Week, many events of the peace-loving forces will be held in many countries, including our country. The peace-loving forces are resolutely acting for the better future of the Asian Continent and to oppose the interference of the United States and its allies in the internal affairs of the Asian countries and to oppose the militarization of this region. They are demonstrating their loyalty to the ideal of neighborly friendship and cooperation.

The people of Asia need peace. Peace is essential for them to continue to advance along the road of progress.

MOSCOW SEMINAR ON USSR-U.S. 'UNDERSTANDING' ENDS

LD092159 Moscow TASS in English 1620 GMT 9 Apr 87

[Text] Moscow April 9 TASS -- A seminar of representatives of the Soviet and U.S. public, "Ways to Mutual Understanding", ended in Moscow today. The seminar and the two-week tour of the USSR by the delegation of the center for American-Soviet dialogue was held under the U.S. national programme "W.K. Kellogg Foundation", which aims at training leaders capable of tackling effectively crucial issues of our time.

The seminar drew economists, sociologists, teachers, medical workers and management bodies officials. There were no professional politicians at the seminar.

ENVOY TO PRC CONFIDENT OF RESTORING FRIENDLY TIES

OW071131 Tokyo KYODO in English 1122 GMT 7 Apr 87

[Text] Beijing, April 7 KYODO -- Soviet Ambassador to China Oleg Troyanovskiy said Tuesday he is sure the Soviet and Chinese Communist Parties will restore friendship in the future.

The 67-year-old veteran diplomat, in an interview with KYODO news service, said the two communist giants will develop relations not only in economic, trade or cultural but in political aspects. Ideological differences or border disputes are now no source of quarrels between the two countries, Trayanovskiy said.

Trayanovskiy said new ties between the Soviet Union and China will never be an alliance as in the 1950s and will never damage their respective relations with third countries.

China and the Soviet Union, which once described their close ties a monolith, have had a rift in their relations for nearly three decades. The two communist giants have continued talks to improve their ties since early in the 1980s.

China has set tough conditions for better relations -- an end to Soviet support for Vietnam's occupation of Kampuchea, withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan and a reduction in Soviet troops from the border areas and from Mongolia. Troyanovskiy said the Soviet Union is ready to discuss Kampuchea and Afghanistan in the coming Sino-Soviet talks. Deputy foreign ministers of the two countries are scheduled to go into the 10th round of consultations in Moscow on April 11.

Referring to Sino-Soviet border talks, expected this summer, the Soviet envoy said a spirit of mutual concessions will help solve bilateral border disputes. Troyanovskiy said an exchange of experience would help promote political and economic reforms currently under way in both China and the Soviet Union.

Soviet Vice Premier Nikolay Talyzin, who visited China last year, agreed with Chinese officials to exchange economic reform experience, he said.

Troyanovskiy said the Soviet Union has already begun preparations to phase out Soviet troops in Mongolia. He said he had no idea from which parts of Mongolia troops were to be withdrawn. Moscow hopes the troop withdrawal will help strengthen the peace and stability of Asia and is prepared to reduce its intermediate nuclear force weapons deployed in Asia, the ambassador said.

IZVESTIYA NOTES ZHAO TO STAY HEAD OF CPC, PREMIER

PM071403 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Apr 87 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent Yu. Savenkov dispatch: "The Situation Will Change"]

[Text] Beijing -- Zhao Ziyang will continue to fulfill his duties as general secretary of the CPC Central Committee and simultaneously work as premier of the PRC State Council until the 13th CPC Congress scheduled for fall this year.

This was announced by Yao Yilin, member of the CPC Central Committee Politburo and vice premier of the PRC State Council, at a news conference organized by the Secretariat of the Chinese National People's Congress -- the supreme organ of state power in the PRC -- which is currently in session here. China, Yao Yilin noted, is such a big country and there is so much work to be done that it is difficult for one man to simultaneously hold both posts and therefore this situation will be changed soon.

U.S. POLICY 'INCOMPATIBLE' WITH TAIWAN SOLUTION

OW080630 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 0300 GMT 7 Apr 87

[Station observer Glebov commentary]

[Text] Meeting the press in Beijing, Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Qian Qichen pointed out that the United States continues to act against its promise with regard to the Taiwan issue. On many occasions, he said, the United States has promised not to interfere in China's internal affairs and hinder the solution of the Taiwan issue, but what is lacking in its promise is sincerity. Our observer Glebov comments:

I think we can put it this way: Were it not for the hindrance caused by Washington and its policy to solving the Taiwan issue, the issue would have disappeared long ago. The United States has, on many occasions, promised not to hinder the solution of this issue only for the purpose of diverting people's attention. As a matter of fact, it has no intention at all to fulfill this promise.

This is because Taiwan's return to China is a matter radically againt U.S. strategic interests. Especially at this time when the Pentagon is aiming to counter the Soviet Union, China, Democratic Korea, and the Indochinese countries in the Far East, it is all the more impossible to expect the United States to fulfill its promise. Since Taiwan might become a link in the Pentagon's strategic military chain, it goes without saying that the Pentagon's plan is absolutely incompatible with the return of Taiwan to China.

What method does Washington use to obstruct the peaceful solution of the Taiwan issue? Without a doubt, the continuing military aid to the Kuomintang regime plays a significant role. This year the weapons supplied by the United States directly to Taibei will be no less than $800 million. In the meantime, branches of many American companies are making modern weapons and munitions in Taiwan. For instance, in 1986 Taiwan's Armed Forces started to get new air defense missiles produced by the Taiwan factory of the U.S. General Electric Company.

The Kuomintang regime in Taiwan firmly believes that it can as always receive Washington's protection; it clearly understands that maintaining the status quo conforms to U.S. strategic interests. As can be seen, the current state of affairs is entirely agreeable with the desires of the chieftains of the Taiwan regime.

TASS EXAMINES U.S.-JAPANESE 'SECRET AGREEMENT'

LD072100 Moscow TASS in English 1841 GMT 7 Apr 87

["Secret Accord Between Washington and Tokyo -- Analysis" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow April 7 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Askold Biryukov writes:

A scandal has erupted on both sides of the Pacific over revelations that Washington and Tokyo have had a secret agreement allowing the United States to take nuclear weapons freely into Japan for some thirty years now.

THE NEW YORK TIMES reported Tuesday that a group of Japanese Communists led by MP Atshushi Hashimoto, who had been searching in the Library of Congress, had found a declassified telegram from the then U.S. secretary of state, Dean Rusk, to American Ambassador Edwin Reischauer in Tokyo, dated February 24, 1966.

The cable instructed the latter to remind Tokyo of the need to honor confidential arrangements with the United States on unimpeded introduction of nuclear weapons into Japan under a "transit agreement" which was appended as a top-secret document to the 1969 U.S.-Japanese "Mutual Security Treaty".

The telegram also expressed concern that the arrangements would be undermined if Japan accepted a proposal that Japan be declared a nuclear-free zone.

The State Department warned bluntly that such a move by Japan "could prevent U.S. from bringing our nuclear capable units -- which would include all warships -- into U.S. bases in Japan".

THE WASHINGTON POST commented that the Rusk document "appears to confirm that US. ships and aircraft routinely brought nuclear weapons into Japan for short transit periods".

The Communist Party of Japan made the contents of the telegram public.

Shioji Niihara, a member of the Presidium and of the Secretariat of the party's Central Committee, told newsmen in Tokyo:

"The Liberal-Demorcatic governments have always talked about peace and disarmament, but have always acted contrary to those goals.

"We want to expose their lies."

The Central Committee of his party in a representation to the government today officially demanded that it tell parliament what confidential arrangements or secret agreements it had made with Washington in 1960 on visits by U.S. warships with nuclear weapons, use of Japanese airfields by aircraft with nuclear weapons, and stockpiling of U.S. nuclear systems in this country for contingencies.

The Communist Party of Japan said the telegram it had published was evidence that the United States and Japan had a secret agreement allowing American nuclear weapons to be carried in transit through Japan or stationed there.

The expose sent official quarters in Washington and Tokyo in confusion.

U.S. and Japanese politicians had spoken also before about there being a secret accord between their countries, and cases where nuclear minitions, let alone delivery systems, had been brought into Japan had been reported in the press more than once.

But it is the first time the existence of the agreement has been confirmed by an offical document coming to public knowledge.

Acting by habit, in Tokyo they hurried to deny out of hand that there was any kind of secret agreement on introduction of American nuclear arms into Japan.

Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone asserted that the existing system of "advance consultations" with the United States in introduction of nuclear weapons into Japan in keeping with the "Mutual Security Treaty" had been abided by "in all sincerity".

In Washington, however, they took a more cautious stand. A State Department spokesman said U.S. officials "are now in the process of checking the authenticity of the document and will not comment on its content until we have done so." Washington's long-standing policy, he added, was of neither confirming nor denying the presence of nuclear weapons aboard U.S. vessels and aircraft.

It is behind a palisade of diplomatic tricks like refusal to "confirm or deny" facts and with the acquiescence of Tokyo officialdom that the United States has for all these years maintained a relentless and massive buildup of nuclear warheads and delivery systems in the Asian-Pacific region, including Japan, in defiance of the three non-nuclear principles declared by that country.

The Japanese public, which has been waging an ever more determined campaign for a nuclear-free world, is justly asking by what right it has been deliberately misled all these years and demanding a coherent answer to this question.

Moscow Japanese Commentary

OW080851 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1000 GMT 7 Apr 87

[Kalinin commentary]

[Excerpts] As has been reported, the Japan Communist Party [JCP] has submitted to the Diet a secret document that it discovered among old U.S. official documents. The secret document revealed the existence of the Japan-U.S. accord concerning shipments of nuclear weapons to Japan. Radio Moscow's military affairs commentator Kalinin writes as follows:

The document in question contains a secret instruction issued by Rusk, then secretary of state, in 1966. It tells Reischauer, then ambassador to Japan, to stress to the Japanese Government that it should abide by an agreement allowing nuclear weapons to be brought into Japan. Rusk noted that the Japan-U.S. agreement would not be superseded by a nuclear nonproliferation treaty that was then in the making.

This exposure of a secret deal between Japan and the United States concerning nuclear arms reinforces in documented form the reliability of revelations made by former Ambassador to Japan Reischuauer some years ago. In an interview with MAINICHI SHIBUN several years ago, Reischauer revealed the existence of a 1960 secret accord with the Japanese Government concerning port calls by U.S. ships carrying nuclear arms and concerning flights to and landings in Japan of aircraft armed with nuclear weapons. At the time, Reischauer denying what he had revealed.

Incidentally, former U.S. ambassador to Japan Reischauer is not the only person who has attested to U.S. nuclear weapons shipments to Japan. [passage omitted]

How has the Japanese Government responded to the revelations? High-ranking officials of the Japanese Government have never admitted the fact of U.S. shipments of nuclear weapons to Japan. The case the JCP exposed to the Diet was no exception.

The Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs promptly denied the existence of any secret accord with the United States concerning nuclear weapons. Prime Minister Nakasone also issued a statement to that effect. This time however none of these rebuttals are convincing. The reason is that immediately after the exposure of the Rusk instruction in the Diet, former Ambassador to Japan Reischauer reconfirmed in an interview with ASAHI SHIMBUN the existence of a Japan-U.S. agreement concerning nuclear arms shipments to Japan.

According to Reischauer, a U.S. ship carrying nuclear arms was at anchor at the port of Iwakuni, a U.S. military base, at the time he received Rusk's instruction. Meanwhile, retired Rear Admiral Laroque said that he would resort to legal procedures to force the Reagan administration to make the Japan-U.S. agreement public.

Equally noteworthy is the attitude of the U.S. Embassy in Tokyo on this matter. An embassy spokesman would neither confirm nor deny the reported receipt of the secret instruction from Rusk, citing the embassy's position that it has no right to comment on official cables of the government.

It can easily be imagined that not only the Japanese Government but the U.S. Government as well, is working hard to cover up the facts. This is because the document, which has stirred up a controversy in the Diet, has also exposed indisputable deception concerning the three nonnuclear principles, a fundamental national policy of Japan.

JAPAN SUPPORTS ELIMINATION OF EUROMISSILES

LD092148 Moscow TASS in English 1554 GMT 9 Apr 87

[Text] Tokyo April 9 TASS -- Today a representative of the Japanese Foreign Ministry voiced support for a complete elimination of nuclear medium-range missiles in Europe. Asked by TASS correspondent Aleksandr Anichkin at a regular briefing held at the Foreign Ministry today, he said that Japan's position was to liquidate fully missiles also in Asia. At the same time Japan considers acceptable the version "zero missiles in Europe, 100 in Asia". The Foreign Ministry representative pointed out that Tokyo was engaged in intensive consultations with Washington on this issue. Edward Rawny, special adviser of the President and the U.S. state secretary of arms reduction talks, visited Japan five times in the past 12 months to agree the positions of the two countries.

U.S. INTERESTS IN SOUTH KOREA EXAMINED

SK090231 Moscow International Service in Korean 1330 GMT 3 Apr 87

[Text] During a speech delivered in New York last February, Gaston Sigur, deputy assistant U.S. secretary of state (?proposed) that after his resignation, South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan join the ranks of state activists who will no longer play an active role in deciding policies.

Meanwhile, it seems that by giving No Tae-u, chairman of the ruling party, all power to hold talks with the opposition party on constitutional revision, Chon Tu-hwan took the first of such steps in that direction. PRAVDA's commentator asks what is the ulterior motive of the South Korean president?

It seems that the answer to this question can be found in Washington's position. The U.S. strategists recently have not attempted to conceal their concern over the development of the internal political situation in their hereditary fief in the Far East. For example, after his visit to South Korea last March, U.S. Secretary of State Shultz hinted that he supports the recent statement by Gaston Sigur, his adviser, on the necessity to eternally place political life in South Korea under civilian control.

Even though Chon Tu-hwan has long changed his military uniform for civilian clothes, an absolute majority of those who hold power in South Korea are still former soldiers.

Washington well knows that an anti-U.S. sentiment has been unprecedentedly strengthened in the southern half of the Korean Peninsula. This has occurred not only among the youths but also among [word indistinct] opposition circles. Those on the Potomac [Potomac yonan] are also discontented over the policies of the Seoul regime. Then, what must be done? This is a question not only concerning the future of Pentagon bases in South Korea but also concerning U.S. strategy in all areas of the Far East.

Chon Tu-hwan's resolve to pass the role of mediator in talks with the opposition party over to No Tae-u clearly shows whom he is trying to replace as the master of Chongwadae.

The PRAVDA commentator continues: The people in general publicly recognize that No Tae-u, even though unlike Chon Tu-hwan, his classmate of the military academy, he could not reach the rank of lieutenant general [as heard] and played a significant role in Chon Tu-hwan's succession to the throne [wangwi]. The open (?attitude) of the United States over such chaos that will occur in Seoul will be known in the immediate future. How the South Korean situation will develop will also be clarified.

PRAVDA NOTES KIM IL-SONG, ANGOLA"S DOS SANTOS MEET

PM091129 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Apr 87 First Edition p 1

[TASS report: "To Pool Efforts"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 7 Apr -- The need to strengthen solidarity between young independent states and to pool the efforts of all progressive forces on the planet for the sake of averting the nuclear threat and preserving peace and security in the world was emphasized at talks held here between Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Workers Party of Korea Central Committee and DPRK president, and Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, who heads an Angolan party and government delegation which is on an official friendly visit to the DPRK.

KAMENTSEV AT ECONOMIC COOPERATION MEETING IN INDIA

LD091343 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 9 Apr 87

[Text] A working meeting of the cochairmen of the Soviet-Indian Intergovernmental Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation has opened in Delhi. Taking part in it are Kamentsev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and Narayan Dutt Tiwari, minister of external affairs of India. Discussed at the meeting were questions concerning the implementation of the accords on considerably expanding trade turnover between the two countries that were reached during the summit between Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, in Delhi in November 1986. Questions about implementation of agreements on economic and technical cooperation with India and prospects for Soviet-Indian cooperation were examined.

Talks With Gandhi

LD092345 Moscow TASS in English 1846 GMT 9 Mar 87

[Text] New Delhi April 9 TASS -- Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi received Vladimir Kamentsev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and co-chairman of the Intergovernment Soviet-Indian Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical cooperation, staying here on a visit.

During a warm and friendly talk, the sides discussed the question of realizing understandings reached during the Soviet-Indian summit in November 1986 in New Delhi. They discussed ways of tackling the task of boosting by 150 percent goods turnover between India and the Soviet Union. The sides pointed to the need for a considerable increase in the range of goods turnover and the development of such new forms of cooperation as co-production, goods-exchange deals, establishment of joint enterprises in the USSR, India and third countries. The two statesmen discussed construction of industrial and other projects in India and the Soviet Union. They examined prospects for developing further trade, economic, scientific and technical cooperation, including compilation of a comprehensive long-term programme for this cooperation up to the year 2000.

Agreement Signed

LD100516 Moscow TASS in English 1719 GMT 9 Apr 87

[Text] New Delhi April 9 TASS -- Two important documents were signed here today following understandings on a considerable expansion of Soviet-Indian trade and economic cooperation reached in New Delhi during the recent Soviet-Indian summit meeting. These are the Long-Term Program of Concerted Actions in the Sphere of Production Cooperation and the Intergovernmental Agreement on Cooperation in the Sphere of Telegraph and Post Communication.

The documents were signed from the Soviet side by Vladimir Kamenstev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Minister and co-chairman of the Intergovernmental Soviet-Indian Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation, and from the Indian side by Vengala Rao, minister of industry, and Arjun Singh, minister of communication.

VIETNAM RELEASES CHINESE INFILTRATORS

LD091355 Moscow TASS in English 1010 GMT 9 Apr 87

[Text] Hanoi April 9 TASS -- The news agency VNA reports that on April 8, eight nationals of the People's Republic of China, detained following their unlawful infiltration of Vietnamese territory, were handed over to the Chinese side at the Huunghi border checkpoint in the northern Vietnamese province of Lang Son. They thanked the government and people of Vietnam for humanitarian treatment and return to their homeland.

U.S. SAID BEHIND PHILIPPINE ANTI-SOVIET CAMPAIGN

PM071449 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Apr 87 Morning Edition p 4

[Own Correspondent I. Kovalev article: "Philippines: Who Is Directing the Anti-Soviet Campaign?"]

[Text] Manila -- In recent weeks the Philippine newspapers have been waging an unprecedentedly intensive and highly coordinated anti-Soviet campaign.

The target has been the Soviet Embassy and Soviet people working in the Philippines and is based on totally unfounded reports about some imaginary Soviet interference in the Philippines' internal affairs, various kinds of "penetration," and "Russian warships disguised as merchant and fishing vessels, which have virtually surrounded the Philippines archipelago..."

It was patently obvious who was directing this campaign -- those people most active were writers well known for their long-standing "creative" ties with the Americans. Furthermore, materials were sent to the newspapers by the U.S. INTERCO PRESS news agency which exists, according to press reports, on money from the U.S. special services.

The campaign has abated somewhat now. This came about after S. Laurel, vice president and foreign minister, stated in the press that he disapproves of this "regrettable stream of unconfirmed reports that have placed the Soviet Embassy in a difficult position."

But why has the stream of anti-Soviet reports occurred at this particular time? "MM", a new local weekly, answers this question quite clearly. Recently, it writes, a sharp stepping up of CIA activity in the Philippines has been noted: U.S. interference is intensifying because of the approaching Philippine elections to the congress and the local authorities, which Washington wants to pack with as many loyal supporters as possible, and because of the ongoing conflict between the Philippine Government and the insurgent movement. All this, of course, is intensifying anti-American feeling in the archipelago, where two major Pentagon military bases are located. For that reason, the U.S. special services decided, the "Russian threat" had to be used to intimidate the Philippine people.

Thus, MM concludes, the loud anti-Soviet campaign was mounted for no other reason than to create a smokescreen to hide the escalation of direct U.S. interference in Philippine internal affairs.

It is hard to quibble with that conclusion.

GORBACHEV BEGINS OFFICIAL VISIT TO CSSR

Gorbachev, Medvedev Seen Off

LD090649 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0625 GMT 9 Apr 87

[Text] Moscow, 9 APR (TASS) -- M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, today left Moscow for Prague on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee.

V.A. Medvedev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, departed together with M.S. Gorbachev.

At Vnukovo Airport, M.S. Gorbachev was seen off by members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo: G.A. Aliyev, A.A. Gromyko, Ye.K. Ligachev, N.I. Ryzhkov, M.S. Solomentsev, V.M. Chebrikov, and E.A. Shevardnadze; candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee: V.I. Dolgikh, B.N. Yeltsin, N.N. Slyunkov, S.L. Sokolov and N.V. Talyzin; secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee: A.P. Biryukova, A.F. Dobrynin, A.I. Lukyanov, V.P. Nikonov and G.P. Razumovskiy; chairman of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission: I.V. Kapitonov; and other comrades.

Among the seeing-off party were Z. Cerny, CSSR charge d'affaires in the USSR, and diplomatic employees from the Czechoslovak Embassy.

Visit To Last 4 Days

AU090753 Paris AFP in English 0743 GMT 9 Apr 87

[Excerpts] Moscow, April 9 (AFP) -- Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev on Thursday left here for Prague at the start of his first official visit to Czechoslovakia, the official Soviet news agency TASS reported. [passage omitted]

In Prague the Czechoslovak Communist Party newspaper RUDE PRAVO said Mr. Gorbachev's visit would last four days.

Its front-page story hailed the Soviet leader as "not only the representative of a brother communist party but also a politician who supports new ideas in the revolutionary task of building socialism."

The policy of restructuring which the Soviet Union had introduced was a "stimuli for the acceleration of the programme of socialist development in Czechoslovakia," the paper said.

The article stressed that Czechoslovaks "spontaneously welcome Mikhail Gorbachev with great friendliness." His visit would be "a demonstration of friendship and alliance" allowing the "identical views and objectives" of both countries to be expressed."

Prague Arrival Ceremony

LD091154 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1033 GMT 9 Apr 87

[Excerpts] Prague, 9 Apr (Special TASS correspondents A. Belikov, Yu. Trushin and G. Shishkin) -- M.S. Gorbachev, who is paying an official friendly visit at the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee, arrived today in Prague.

It is 1050 local time. Ruzyne Airport has just received the IL-62 airliner, which is taxiing at the moment toward the site for the solemn arrival ceremony. A light spring breeze ruffles the state flags of the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia. Emblazoned across the airport building are banners with words of greetings in honor of the unbreakable Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship. A guard of honor of the CSSR Armed Forces has been drawn up on the tarmac.

M.S. Gorbachev and his spouse were cordially welcomed off the plane by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, president of the CSSR.

Flowers were presented to the Soviet leader and his wife; bright bouquets from the hands of children -- a symbol of all that is brightest, a mark of sincere joyfulness and hospitality. For a moment Mikhail Sergeyevich stopped near the Young Pioneers. One of the little girls, (Hanka Voslarova), addressing the general secretary, says in Russian: "Mikhail Sergeyevich, it is very nice that you have come to us. Our people value friendship with the Soviet Union. We wish you success."

The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee greets L. Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and premier of the CSSR Government; members and candidate members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium; and secretaries and members of the secretariat of the CPCZ Central Committee.

M.S. Gorbachev and G. Husak inspect the guard of honor. The band plays the national anthems of the USSR and the CSSR. The commander of the guard of honor reports to the Soviet leader.

Members of the CSSR Government are introduced to Mikhail Sergeyevich.

"Welcome!" "Long live Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship!" "Long live the CPSU!" shout the working people of Prague, who are approaching M.S. Gorbachev and G. Husak.

The Soviet and Czechoslovak leaders sit in the motorcar and, with an escort of honor of motorcycles, set off for Prague Castle, where the Soviet guest will be in residence during his visit.

Along the procession route hundreds of thousands of residents of Prague and its suburbs warmly greet M.S. Gorbachev and G. Husak. [passage omitted]

A guard of honor of the representatives of the CSSR Armed Forces is mounted on the Castle square. The USSR's national anthem is played. The commander of the guard reports to the Soviet leader.

To the list of adjectives describing the visit: official, friendly, one can legitimately add: businesslike, working. The intensive and wide program provides for examination of a wide spectrum of questions in most varied areas, with the leadership of the CPCZ and Slovak CP, with the workers and specialists, with the peasants and scientists. The traditionally sincere, comradely friendship, the exchange of views relating to the approaches to solving the problems of social development is currently of special importance, since the success of the real influence of socialism on the course of developments in the world, on the struggle to avert nuclear disaster, depends on the way in which we succeed in placing socialism's tremendous reserves and potential in the service of the working man.

Today's Prague and Bratislava papers note in their commentaries the topical nature of the constructive aspects of the forthcoming summit-level dialogue: questions of deepening the internationalist interaction of both states, of making it more intensive, of renewing the mechanism of the political and economic cooperation between the USSR and the CSSR.

Sees Prague Memorials, Citizens

LD091341 Moscow TASS in English 1252 GMT 9 Apr 87

[Text] Prague April 9 TASS -- TASS special correspondents Aleksandr Belikov, Yuriy Trushin and Gennadiy Shishkin report:

Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, staying here on an official visit of friendship, went out today to the Grave of the Unknown Soldier at the Zizkov Heights, saw the pantheon there and laid flowers at the tomb of the first working-class president of the country, Klement Gottwald.

Mikhail Gorbachev also reviewed the Soviet Army Hall, established to commemorate the feat of arms of Soviet soldiers in the past war. The USSR paid an enormous price of more than 140,000 lives to liberate Czechoslovakia from the Nazi invaders.

Having viewed the national monument, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee made an entry in the Visitors' Book, expressing his sincere gratitude for the care taken in Czechoslovakia to preserve the memory of the Soviet soldiers, who had laid down their lives to save Europe from fascist slavery.

Mikhail Gorbachev went out to the Olsansky cemetery and laid a wreath at the monument to Soviet Soldiers.

Thousands of residents of Prague gave a cordial welcome to the guests. Talking to people in Prague, Mikhail Gorbachev asked about their living and working conditions and their view of problems involved in the processes of acceleration and reorganization in different areas of social life.

'Frankness' of Husak Talks

PM101112 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Apr 87 Second Edition p 1

[TASS report: "M.S. Gorbachev's Talk With G. Husak"]

[Text] Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, met in Prague on 9 April with Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and president of Czechoslovakia.

In a conversation marked by comradely trust and frankness, [otkrovyennost] they exchanged views on topical issues in the two parties' activity and major elements in the development of Soviet-Czechoslovak relations.

Husak described in detail the course of implementing decisions of the 17th Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and measures elaborated by the party Central Committee's plenary meeting in March on putting into life achievements of scientific and technological progress.

The Communist Party of Czechoslovakia was firmly committed to the course towards speeding up the country's economic development and pursuing a vigorous social policy.

The road to that, as the party saw it, was through developing conditions for enhancing people's labor and political activity and further perfecting the political system and democratic institutes of socialist society.

The Czechoslovak Communists unanimously supported decisions of the CPSU Central Committee's January Plenum and regarded them as an important impetus to their own activity.

Gorbachev described the process of restructuring currently underway in the Soviet Union. The beginnings of a new approach were visible everywhere. It was important that this process had been launched at the party's initiative with the tone being set by Communists, by party organizations.

An economic reform was being carried out. Combining individual elements of a new economic mechanism into a uniform system was the task to be handled by the next plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

Work was being started to promote self-government and democratization of all public life.

The course towards acceleration and restructuring became the cause of the whole nation, it was actively supported by Soviet people -- this was the chief guarantee that the great tasks advanced would be resolved.

The leaders of the two parties highly assessed the present state of cooperation between the CPSU and the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, between the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia.

They agreed to deepen interaction between state bodies and public organizations, step up the development of specialization and co-production and enrich contacts in science, culture, education and other fields.

Both sides stressed the determination to consolidate Soviet-Czechoslovak friendship and work shoulder to shoulder for more accomplishments along the socialist path of development.

Considering international issues, they gave special attention to the need for resolving the problem of eliminating medium-range missiles from Europe and strengthening peace and cooperation on the continent.

Gorbachev Dinner Speech

PM101108 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Apr 87 Second Edition p 2

[TASS report under the general heading "In a Cordial, Comradely Atmosphere": "Comrade M.S. Gorbachev's Speech"]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Husak!

Esteemed comrades, friends!

Allow me to sincerely thank you above all for the cordial reception, the warm words, and the expressions of friendship towards our party, the Soviet people.

I do not conceal that I am deeply moved by the meetings and lively discussions with the working people of Prague. I thank all of you for the cordial hospitality. I well understand that this is an expression of fraternal feelings toward Soviet people, toward our country.

We highly appreciate regular meetings with you, close friends and allies. These meetings make it possible to exchange views and coordinate stands on a broad range of issues. They give dynamic impetuses for improvements in our cooperation.

Our nations have been linked for centuries by sincere friendship. This has not been frequent in Europe where history has made a complex tangle of international and interstate relations.

A real upsurge of Soviet-Czechoslovak relations began after the February (1948) victory in your country. Over the four decades, the indestructible alliance of the two socialist states has become as solid as steel.

Contacts between our nations have become unusually close. Our nations give each other much in the economy, science, culture and in international relations.

We have come to Czechoslovakia at a very interesting time, a time of great changes. You know that the extensive dramatic processes of restructuring, acceleration and democratization are being launched in the Soviet Union. They have one aim: To fully develop the potential of socialism and involve the working masses in a creative and highly efficient work. The work we have commenced is in harmony with the vital interests of the Soviet people. This is evident from the unanimous support for the line of the party, the activeness with which they are joining the restructuring. At the same time, we are convinced that the positive changes in all areas of life of the Soviet Union also correspond to the interests of other socialist countries, the interests of progress and peace.

I would like to say that the Soviet people are very well aware that they have Czechoslovak friends at their side; they are aware of your solidarity. Cordial thanks for the faithfulness to the fraternity if our nations, for the support for our line.

We follow with great interest the successes of the Czechoslovak working people. Present-day Czechoslovakia is a country with a high living standard, a country which has successfully solved the nationality question, where the social and political rights of your citizens are ensured, where the cultural legacy of the past is protected and enhanced.

Proof of this is not only Prague -- this real jewel among European cities. I had visited your country before and could see how well you can link care of the living conditions of people, modern amenities and beautiful appearance with a sensitive attitude to the immensely valuable historical monuments.

At the same time, we understand your effort, which is close to us, to remove shortcomings and speed up socioeconomic development. [paragraph continues]

We see that you act creatively and with perseverance, uncovering ever more completely the truly unlimited potential of socialism in your effort to attain the declared results. A recent session of the CPCZ Central Committee held a principled discussion of this. Its results were received by the Communists of the Soviet Union and the Soviet people with great interest and understanding. We are convinced that the Czechoslovak working people, led by their experienced and steel-hard Communist Party, will make their socialist homeland still stronger and more beautiful.

Naturally we shall be glad if our experiences can be useful to fraternal Czechoslovakia. As for us, we are carefully studying and making use of all the positive results from the practical construction of socialism in your country and in other socialist countries.

Quite a few concepts burying the revolutionary role of the working class have appeared in the West lately. A theory about workers' "discontent" with socialism has spread. However, our countries know from our own experience that if workers do not agree with something, then it is with abandoning socialism. The entire history of socialism convincingly documents that the working class constantly has been playing the leading role in social development. It was so in the severe tests of class struggles as well as in basic social and economic changes. It is so today also when the speedy development of science and technology has led to a new situation in the historical competition of the two antagonistic systems. The working people want life to be better, intellectually richer and more just. This aim also sets in motion the policy of our parties, our line is orientated toward it.

The advance of our countries on the path of accelerating the socioeconomic development also opens up new possibilities for their mutual cooperation. It is important to see in time the rich reserves of cooperation and make full use of them for mutual benefit.

We can achieve, in particular, much through our joint effort in exploiting scientific-technical progress. However steep the ascent to this summit may be, we must reach it while helping each other.

Today we also discussed with Comrade Husak international affairs. Our opinions and approaches to problems and the entire philosophy of foreign policy are identical. We also have the same opinion of the main danger threatening mankind -- the danger of nuclear war.

In this context I would like -- so to speak, hot on the heels of the latest meetings, talks, and addresses of Western politicians -- to give my opinion of nuclear weapons.

Now when there is real hope of starting the process of liquidating these weapons, some Western politicians began to literally eulogize them. They claim that it is only to these weapons that Europe owes the long period of peace and that, allegedly, only these weapons can guarantee security in the future.

Ours is a different opinion, we approach nuclear weapons and the ensuring of reliable security of nations in a different way. Banking on nuclear deterrence is extremely dangerous. It is enough to say that today more than 20,000 nuclear charges can be used at once, from the strategic nuclear arsenals of the U.S. and the USSR alone. This unimaginably destructive force is kept in the highest degree of readiness and missiles with warheads are aimed at concrete targets. [paragraph continues]

At the same time, the Western states possessing nuclear weapons refuse, in contrast to the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China, to commit themselves to not being the first to use them.

Let us concede, however, that Western leaders will have enough sense and will not press the red button in order not to expose their own countries to a crushing retaliation. But what if the danger of a lethal explosion arises as a result of human error, a technical fault, or an evil intention of some individual? The possibility of such a tragic development of events has been spoken of often. This possibility will increase many times if nuclear weapons are deployed in outer space, according to the U.S. "Star Wars" concept.

It also is said that nuclear weapons are necessary for ensuring national interests. But what will happen then with the nonnuclear countries? They will either have to commit their fate into the hands of the nuclear states or seek ways of obtaining these weapons. It is not hard to imagine what a future would await mankind if they spread to all countries and continents.

The very idea of mankind being condemned to live in constant, inexorable danger of self-destruction seems criminal to us. Banking on maintaining nuclear weapons means depriving people of hope for the future. However, nations cannot and do not want to be hostages of selfish interests or of the madness of militaristic circles.

This is why we cannot agree with the concept of nuclear deterrence. This is why we speak of the need for new political thinking whose first and main requirement is to acknowledge the necessity and feasibility of creating a nuclear-free world for the sake of mankind's survival.

Where else but in Europe above all should the way to this thinking be paved?

Dear Comrades, I think that I express a common opinion if I say that the first day of the visit and its results justify our belief that our meetings and talks here in Czechoslovakia will be a good contribution to strengthening Soviet-Czechoslovak cooperation and joint action, that they will help consolidate the positions of the forces of progress and socialism, that they will contribute to peace.

May the fraternity of the Soviet and Czechoslovak Communists, of the nations of the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia develop and strengthen.

To the friendship of the nations of the socialist countries.

To the health of Comrade Husak and all those present.

The speeches of Comrades G. Husak and M.S. Gorbachev were heard with great attention and greeted with prolonged applause.

The dinner took place in a cordial, comradely atmosphere.

Gorbachev Schedule for 10 Apr

LD101009 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 10 Apr 87

[Report by unidentified special correspondent]

[Text] Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev in Prague; The Working People and the Entire Czechoslovak Nation Cordially Welcomes the Esteemed Soviet Visitor; Fresh Testimony to the Indissoluble Friendship Between our Countries -- These are the headlines under which all the newspapers published here today are carrying extensive reports and commentaries on the 1st day of the stay of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee on Czechoslovak soil.

Prague radio has reported that over 150,000 people yesterday came out into the festively decorated streets of the Czechoslovak capital to welcome the eminent Soviet guest, and everywhere Mikhail Sergeyevich appeared in the course of the day he was greeted with tumultuous applause, flowers, and smiles. That was the case at Ruzyne Airport on Comrade Gorbachev's arrival from Moscow; that was the case in Prague Castle, where, according to the ancient Slovanic custom, he was welcomed with bread and salt; and it was also the case in the evening when the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee visited the pedestrian zone in Prague's historic center. Exciting, unforgettable and historic moments; genuine displays of sincere friendship. Mikhail Sergeyevich stopped for a while, exchanged handshakes with the people of Prague, and took an interest in their affairs and life. In response, there were sincere words of gratitude to Comrade Gorbachev for his untiring activities in the cause of peace and socialism.

Today is the 2d day of the official, friendly visit by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee to the CSSR. There is a busy and extremely compact agenda ahead. In the morning, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev visited the Prague CKD compressors enterprise. Then there is a meeting at the CPCZ Central Committee, and in the afternoon, a Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship meeting in the Prague Palace of Culture. A visit to the National Theater for a performance of Smetana's well-known opera "The Bartered Bride" is planned for the evening.

Will Speak on Troop Withdrawals

LD101114 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1030 GMT 10 Apr 87

[Text] Military authorities in the USSR have been authorized to review the secrecy laws, which are hampering the chances for Jews to leave the country, Zagladin, first deputy chief of the International Department of the Supreme Soviet [as heard] announced. He is now visiting Sweden. Zagladin, who held talks with the leaders of the Moderate Unity Party, said that the speech to be given today by Gorbachev in the CSSR capital, Prague, will contain very far-reaching proposals for withdrawing Soviet troops throughout [as heard] Europe.

Additional Coverage

For Czechoslovak coverage of Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to the CSSR see the Czechoslovakia section of the 9 April Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON FRANCE SPY SCANDAL

Another Citizen Released

LD081211 Moscow TASS in English 1135 GMT 8 Apr 87

[Text] Paris April 8 TASS -- TASS correspondent Yuriy Lopatin reports:

The Rouen police and the local department of DST (counterintelligence service) had to release from prison and put under the supervision of the police Michel Fleury, staff member of the Paris branch of the National Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies. He was arrested within the framework of the notorious 'espionage case' connected with the secrets of the Ariane rocket.

His release which came after the release of the Soviet citizen Lyudmila Varigina (Verdier) proves better than any words the inconsistency of this unbelievable story around which a hysteric anti-Soviet campaign was launched by the reactionary press instigated by the secret services.

Three people remain under arrest: Pierre Verdier, head of the Rouen branch of the National Institute of Statistics an Economic Studies, Jean-Michel Haury, a draughtsman, and a certain Antoinette Manole whose accusation, according to the press, was used as a pretext by the secret services for staging another anti-Soviet provocation.

PRAVDA on 'Spymania'

PM081637 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Apr 87 First Edition p 4

[Report by own correspondent V. Bolshakov: "The Little Bird Was the Special Services. An Outbreak of Spymania in France"]

[Text] Paris, Apr [dateline as published] -- As has been reported, on 2 April the French side told the USSR Embassy in France of its decision to expel three Soviet employees for alleged activity incompatible with their status. In this regard, the embassy made a strong protest to the French side, its move being described as groundless and patently unfriendly toward the USSR. The statement draws attention to the fact that no evidence was adduced of the so-called illegal activity of Soviet representatives since there is no and can be no such evidence.

The expulsion decision was preceded by a strident campaign in the French press over the "theft of Ariane rocket secrets by Red agents." Just recently it appeared that the campaign was petering out. As LIBERATION correspondent Pierre Pean noted, even "agents of the Directorate of Territorial Surveillance (DST) (French counterintelligence -- B. Bolshakov) must have had their doubts when they began investigating the matter, which bears a very close resemblance to the plot of a railroad station bookstall detective novel."

Novels of this kind can be found on the newsstands at any French railroad station. This inferior reading matter, usually of American origin, these "crime thrillers" -- as they are called in the West -- opuses give off, to put it mildly, a lingering odor -- an odor of bad taste, of anticommunism, of people who have nothing to do with literature being involved in their production.

Meanwhile an article, again by P. Pean, appeared in LIBERATION 30 March under the rubric "Crime Thrillers" no less, entitled "Ariane: The USSR's Spy Operation." The plot was the same as that of a "dimestore novel." There was a "Russian seductress," sent out by "Soviet spymasters on the pretext of marriage to a foreigner," a "Moscow agent" using a diplomatic passport as a cover, and so on. The result was an entire "spy network," allegedly designed to secure information on the French defense and space industry, in particular on the plant in Vernon which makes engines for the Ariane-5 rocket.

Pean got the "plot," judging by the numerous references to the French special services, not from any little bird but from the DST. It was then carried by many other French papers and radio and television. But they did not just carry it, they started demanding the expulsion of a number of Soviet representatives from France.

The USSR Embassy was forced to repeatedly condemn the slander campaign aimed at worsening Soviet-French relations, warning that the French side would be entirely responsible for the potential consequences. But Paris officials did not react to the protests.

One also is angered by the arbitrary behavior toward Soviet citizen L.P. Varigina (Verdier) in connection with the "affair." When she was a 5th-year student at the Yaroslavl Pedagogical Institute she became acquainted with P. Verdier, a Frenchman visiting Yaroslavl, married him, and, in January this year, came to stay with her husband in Rouen for a short time, intending to return to Yaroslavl later to take her examinations. But on 17 March she was arrested, and it was 2 weeks before Soviet representatives were finally able to see her at Rouen jail and 3 April before she was released -- but under police surveillance.

L.P. Varigina (Verdier) said that during interrogation she was intimidated, blackmailed, and subjected to other psychological methods, and her efforts to contact the embassy by telephone were thwarted. The purpose of all this was to get compromising evidence concerning her and her husband, who had been arrested on a charge of "spying for Ariane secrets." The protests by the unlawfully arrested Soviet citizen against the trumped-up charges and against the violation of basic moral norms and human rights were ignored.

It is immediately apparent that this campaign is obviously being coordinated and directed by the special services. But, clearly, there is something more behind it than the special services' desire to justify their existence and their usual practice of keeping tabs on those who sympathize with the socialist countries and on left-wing parties and progressive public organizations. Recently there has been an upsurge of interest in the USSR among broad sections of the French population in connection with the restructuring and democratization processes taking place there. To all appearances, this has seriously worried the anticommunist crusaders.

And here is why. On both sides of the Atlantic, certain people find the image of "aggressive communism" absolutely essential. Particularly at a time when the new Soviet peace initiatives are helping even those who have been totally stupefied by anticommunist propaganda to realize that they are simply being lied to about the "bellicose" Soviet Union. "Spymania" is the way to charge them up again and make them believe that the arms race represents wisdom rather than political myopia.

At the same time, one discerns an attempt to somehow discredit a Soviet space industry whose merits have been thrown into stark relief by the recent failures in the U.S. space programs and the 19th postponement of an Ariane rocket launch.

Only recently the magazine L'EXPRESS wrote: "Since Challenger blew up and since Ariane has been beset by failure, only the USSR has continued to explore near-earth space." L'EXPRESS published a whole group of articles under this heading. They also admitted that the Western countries, including France, cannot stand the competition with the Soviet Union as far as placing commercial satellites in orbit is concerned. The magazine was told this by none other than (K. Izerlend), deputy general director of Arianespace.

Since the series of failures with Ariane, not to mention the latest failure to launch an Atlas-Centaur rocket, a number of countries have asked the Soviet Union to put their satellites into orbit. Even the right-wing paper LE FIGARO admits that France is also very interested in space cooperation with the USSR, primarily because our country is able to put massive space stations in orbit, in one of which a French cosmonaut intends to make a long flight in 1988. This flight, the paper writes, will be very important for the Eurospace program.

The shortsightedness of those who have whipped up spy fever over the "Ariane secrets" is evident. It brings France neither credit nor justification for the failure to launch its rocket. It is no accident that certain press organs, in particular LE MONDE, have warned that it is necessary to "take more care." The Ariane affair, the paper notes, could have far-reaching consequences for France, which wants to maintain good relations with the USSR in order to be in on the "new West-East dialogue."

Obviously, the fabricated "spymania" campaign, which led to the expulsion of the three Soviet representatives, is a political provocation which can only benefit the opponents of detente and those dealers on the other side of the Atlantic and elsewhere who seek to claim that their rockets are the "most reliable," thus slandering our country.

Alas, either Paris decided not to, or it was unable to critically evaluate the DST's "dimestore" novel.

Admiral Lacoste Interview

PM091037 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 7 Apr 87 First Edition p 3

[TASS commentator V. Malyshev "Rejoinder" for SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA: "Admiral Lacoste's Mirages"]

[Text] They say that when a captain stands on the bridge for a long time gazing into the depths of the sea he begins to see mirages. To see what does not actually exist and never has existed. We do not know on what official bridge the French Admiral Pierre Lacoste is now working, but that he is in the grip of mirages is undisputed. In an interview with the weekly LE NOUVEL OBSERVATEUR Lacoste launched into panic-stricken arguments about the need for "vigilance" and about "Soviet spies" in France.

If it were a case of the sick imagination of an admiral who had stood on the bridge too long, it would scarcely be worth heeding his insane statement. The point is that Lacoste is not simply an admiral. From 1982 through 1985 he headed the French special service -- he was general director of France's main external security directorate. Consequently, his expatiations about "spies" are to be interpreted not only as the assertions of a "specialist" but in fact as the viewpoint of official circles.

Lacoste's provocative "interview" was obviously not published in the French press by accident. This is precisely the time that a malicious anti-Soviet campaign has been launched in France aimed at poisoning the atmosphere of Soviet-French contacts and sowing distrust toward Soviet people. It has been timed for the French authorities' decision to perpetrate an unfriendly act against the USSR -- demanding the expulsion of six Soviet staffers from France. It is obviously no accident either that this campaign has coincided with French Prime Minister J. Chirac's visit to the United States.

Adm Lacoste is no novice in the field of acts of political provocation. In 1985 he was removed from the post of leader of the special services in connection with the scandal surrounding the blowing up of the ship Rainbow Warrior by French secret service agents in a New Zealand port.

The admiral has now been assigned a new act of provocation -- pouring oil on the fire and taking part in the "exposure" of some kind of "Soviet spies" in France. He has been assigned this task by those who are seeking at any price to impede the growth of the French people's positive interest in the domestic and foreign policy of the Soviet Union, which has embarked on the path of the fundamental renewal of its society and is demonstrating bold, innovative approaches in international affairs. A thankless task!

DEMICHEV CYPRUS STOPOVER EN ROUTE TO IRAQ

PM091545 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Apr 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading "Delegation Leaves for Iraq"]

[Text] Nicosia, 8 Apr -- The Soviet state delegation made a short stop in Cyprus en route for Baghdad. It was met at Larnaca Airport by Cypriot Justice Minister D. Liveras, parliament deputies, and other officials. Yu.Ye. Fokin, USSR ambassador to Cyprus, was among the welcoming party.

In a brief welcoming speech D. Liveras thanked the Soviet Union for the great interest it shows in Cyprus. It is particularly pleasing for us, the minister said, that at this difficult period that Cyprus is experiencing a great power like the Soviet Union approaches our problem with understanding and concern and strives for a just solution to it. D. Liveras asked for the gratitude of the Cypriot Government and people to be conveyed to the Soviet Union.

In his reply speech P.N. Demichev expressed his thanks for the warm welcome. He noted that the USSR is interested in a peaceful solution to the Cyprus problem and in peace and stability in the Mediterranean. The Soviet Union, he said, values the traditionally friendly relations between the USSR and Cyprus. The USSR believes that the Mediterranean should be a sea of friendship and cooperation, and is prepared to withdraw its fleet if the United States does likewise. P.N. Demichev wished the entire Cypriot people happiness, peace, and successes.

On behalf of the Cypriot House of Representatives (parliament) the Soviet delegation was welcomed by M. Poumpouris, a Restorative Party of the Working People (AKEL) deputy, and A. Katsounotos, a United Democratic Movement of Cyprus (EDEK) deputy. The Soviet delegation left for Baghdad the same day.

ENVOY TO GREECE INTERVIEWED ON AEGEAN, CYPRUS TIES

NC061624 Athens KIRIAKATIKOS RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 5 Apr 87 pp 14, 15

[Interview with Viktor Stukalin, Soviet ambassador to Greece, by RIZOSPASTIS correspondent Yeoryios Khouliaras -- date and place not given]

[Text] [Khouliaras] A few days ago there was the threat of a direct Greek-Turkish clash in the Mediterranean. How does the USSR view this development, and in what ways does it believe this crisis could be defused?

[Stukalin] Concern was expressed in the Soviet Union over the situation which developed in the Aegean. Like Greece, we also conclude that there are forces which are interested in exacerbating the crisis in this particularly sensitive part of the eastern Mediterranean.

The USSR hopes both Greece and Turkey will display the necessary self-control, and will not permit activities that could complicate the situation. There is a great deal of international shipping traffic in this area, which is very close to the borders of the USSR.

We believe all differences should be resolved through peaceful political means, in the spirit of the Helsinki agreements, and without the use of force. The Soviet Union supports Greece's efforts in this regard.

[Khouliaras] The situation in the eastern Mediterranean remains critical. The hotbeds of tension are not permitted to cool down. There is no sign of a solution to the Cyprus issue. What should we expect from these developments and how do you evaluate them? What are your proposals?

[Stukalin] The USSR favors the creation of a climate of confidence and cooperation both on a global scale and within the different regions of our planet. We accord special importance to the Mediterranean area. We believe this region needs a new policy, a policy of realism, peace, and cooperation.

The Soviet proposal for the convocation of a broad Mediterranean conference -- similar to the CSCE -- met with a favorable response in many countries. It is true some were quick to describe this proposal as "unrealistic." This reminds us of the "arguments" put forth against the idea of the Helsinki conference. And yet this conference was held and its resolutions, despite many difficulties, continue to have a beneficial influence on international relations.

With respect to the Mediterranean, it should be stressed that, after Helsinki, the importance and the role of this area has very much increased. The political influence of many Mediterranean countries, including Greece, was strengthened. Yet, at the same time, there have been certain events that have caused great concern. The danger of war increased. There was a sudden build-up of arms, including nuclear weapons, near the coasts and on the territory of several countries. Military bases also were strengthened.

The negative repercussions for peace can clearly be seen in the aggressive activities of the imperialist forces against Libya, Syria, and Lebanon. The chief targets of these activities are national liberation movements in the Middle East and the progressive regimes of the Arab states.

Faced with this situation, peaceful forces are justified in asking: Can anything really be done to reduce, and gradually eradicate altogether, the danger of war in the Mediterranean?

Several serious proposals for turning the Mediterranean into a sea of peace were put forward at the Athens conference of February 1986. Similar ideas were expressed in other Mediterranean states.

The USSR often has stated that it would like to see the Mediterranean become an area of peace and cooperation. In accordance with its firm principles, it sincerely wants the Mediterranean hotbeds of tension to be removed by peaceful means. Together with the Warsaw Pact member states, it supports the expansion of the confidence-building measures which have been agreed for this region. It believes nuclear weapons should not be depolyed in Mediterranean countries which do not already have them, and that the nuclear powers have an obligation not to make use of nuclear weapons against Mediterranean countries, which do not have such weapons on their territory. It is well known that the USSR has firmly supported the view that ships which carry nuclear weapons should not be present in the Mediterranean.

We believe there is no need to maintain our fleet in the Mediterranean. If the United States were to remove its fleet from the area, the USSR would at once do likewise. The USSR is prepared to start immediate talks on this issue. In the first stage, there would be no restrictions on the naval armament of the littoral Meditteranean states. The next steps toward strengthening security in the area could, in the USSR's view, be undertaken on the basis of our proposal incorporated in the statement of the Soviet Government of 15 January 1986 (Note: This has to do with the program for the gradual elimination of nuclear weapons from the earth by the year 2000). As I have said, a Mediterranean conference could play an important role in this. Apart from the Mediterranean countries, the United States, as well as other interested countries, naturally could take part in such a conference.

The question of a ban on chemical weapons recently has come increasingly to the fore. The USSR believes this idea must be given practical implementation in the Mediterranean area.

The Mediterranean can and must be turned into a sea of peace, good-neighborliness, and mutually beneficial cooperation.

[Khouliaras] The USSR consistently demonstrates its altruistic interest in a settlement of the Cyprus issue. Recently it undertook a series of initiatives toward this end. In your opinion, how does the Cyprus issue stand at the moment, and what should be done at this time for the solution of this problem?

[Stukalin] The situation in and around Cyprus causes serious concern among the friends of the island's people. There is a real threat to the existence of the Republic of Cyprus as an independent, territorially integral, sovereign, united, and nonaligned state. This is why it is essential today that we should prevent negative developments and achieve a comprehensive, just, and firm solution of the Cyprus problem, through collective efforts by all parties concerned.

The basic element of USSR policy toward Cyprus is the preservation of the Republic of Cyprus as a nonaligned state and member of the United Nations. We are concerned with the continued interventions in the country's domestic affairs and at the efforts of certain states not only to establish their military presence on the island, but also to strengthen it. It is for this very reason that they are seeking to have the Cyprus issue removed from the UN framework and why they are trying to revive the bankrupt system of guarantees.

Given its concern over the fate of Cyprus, the USSR cannot be said to be indifferent. It is well known that in January 1986 it proposed the following basic principles for the settlement of the issue:

1. Cyprus must remain an independent, territorially integral, and United States, and its sovereignty must extend over all the territory of the island, without exception.

We will not permit the partition of Cyprus in any form, total or partial, by any state or group of states.

2. Matters relating to the internal structure of the Cyprus state, including the possibility of establishing a federation, must be with by the Greek and Turkish Cypriots themselves. This must be done through peaceful means and constructive dialogue. The interests of both communities must be taken equally into consideration without interference of any kind from outside or attempts to enforce a solution foreign to them. The future structure of the state of Cyprus must guarantee the peaceful coexistence of the communities under conditions of absolute security.

3. The demilitarization of Cyprus is an absolute prerequisite for any solution, because this will guarantee its nonaligned character. The use of the island for military purposes by other states is considered impermissible. The forces of foreign powers must be withdrawn completely from the island and the operation of foreign military bases there must come to an end. We believe those agreements which jeopardize Cypriot integrity and independence must be abrogated.

4. It is imperative that the Cyprus issue be handled within the UN framework and on the basis of the UN resolutions.

We support the coooperation of all parties with the UN secretary general, whose mediation efforts are expressed through strict adherence to the mandate entrusted to him by the UN Security Council.

It is imperative to put an end to every action that might lead to the exacerbation of the situation on the island, and which could have a bearing on the partition of the island and undermine the intercommunal dialogue.

The USSR considers that the only way to guarantee a radical solution of the international aspects of the Cyprus problem is to convene a representative international conference within the UN framework.

Because the internal and external aspects of the problem are closely interrelated, we support the view that they should be handled together and as a whole. It is a basic prerequisite, and it also is in the interest of the Cypriot people, that all foreign troops be withdrawn; military bases must be abolished; and intervention in the domestic affairs of Cyprus must come to an end.

It is well known that the USSR's proposals have met with the support of the Greek and Cypriot Governments.

[Khouliaras] How do you evaluate the current state of Greek-Soviet relations, and the prospects for their expansion, particularly in light of the expected official visit of the Soviet leader to Greece?

[Sukalin] Our bilateral relations are progressing well. Agreements reached during the summit meetings are being implemented. Contacts between the leaders of our two countries have become regular. As already announced, Mikhail Gorbachev, secretary general of the CPSU Central Committee, has accpted an invitation from Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou to visit Greece officially.

There is also good foundation for cooperation on the international level. This is exemplified by the concord of views on the current problems of preventing a nuclear calamity and preserving peace.

Our positions on matters of principle related to the control of the arms race are either very close or identical.

Andreas Papandreou's efforts, within the framework of the "initiative of the Six," to end nuclear tests and move toward nuclear disarmament are greatly appreciated in the Soviet Union.

It was with satisfaction that we noted the Greek Government's positive reception and support of the Soviet initiatives for the removal of medium-range missiles from Europe.

For us, a contribution toward the strengthening of international security is a basic element for the further development of bilateral political relations.

Much can still be done with regard to the institutional framework and the foundation of our bilateral relations in various sectors, through the promotion of solutions for the various bilateral issues that face us today.

We must make greater efforts for the expansion and strengthening of our commercial and economic relations. We propose that attention be focused on large-scale and long-term plans which could guarantee firm commercial transactions and the progressive development of other forms of cooperation. In this regard, we attach particular importance to the speedy commencement of the construction of the alumina plant, the output of which will be totally absorbed by the USSR, and to the signing of an agreement for the construction of a pipeline for the provision of natural gas to Greece.

Soviet-Greek cooperation also is progressing satisfactorily in the maritime sector, concerning the construction and repair of ships of the USSR merchant marine.

We support the progressive development of scientific, technical, and cultural exchanges with Greece. Our traditional relations go back to time immemorial; we must further strengthen and expand them for the benefit of present and future generations. For our part, we aspire to build up steady and friendly relations with Greece, characterized by an increasing level of confidence, and based upon the principles of independence, sovereignty, inviolability of borders, equality, noninterference in domestic affairs, and mutual interests.

There is fertile ground for the development of friendship and cooperation between the two countries. There are numerous possibilities for serving the deepest national interests of our peoples. This is confirmed by historical experience and by our joint efforts for peace and, as a result, for the future.

THATCHER'S 'PROVOCATIVE ADVICE' ON AFGHAN PROBLEM

PM091519 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Apr 87 Second Edition p 5

[Own correspondent A. Maslennikov Dispatch: "Provocative Advice"]

[Text] London, 8 Apr -- Whitehall representatives have advised Pakistani Prime Minister M.K. Junejo to "show firmness" in talks on the question of a political settlement around Afghanistan and in no circumstances to accede to any agreements which could be "to the Kremlin's advantage."

This was stated in a report published in THE TIMES newspaper. It states that during the visit to London by a Pakistani Government delegation M.K. Junejo was received by Prime Minister M. Thatcher while Pakistani Foreign Minister Yaqub Khan was having talks with G. Howe, chief of the British Foreign Office. The main attention at both meetings, according to the newspaper, was devoted to the "Afghanistan problem."

What can be said on this score? The very fact that the situation around Afghanistan was discussed by the British and Pakistani leaders is undoubtedly the right of the participants in the London talks. This could only be welcomed if the head of the British Government directed her efforts toward achieving a settlement of the Afghan problem on the basis of the policy of national reconciliation pursued by the DRA Government.

Regrettably, London has clearly decided to follow another route. Supplying emigre opponents of the Afghan Government with money and weapons, including Blowpipe surface-to-air missiles, the British Government, together with Washington and other forces hostile to the Afghan revolution, is only dragging out the conflict around Afghanistan and deepening the Afghan people's tragedy. This conflict could have been settled long ago if the forces hostile to the Afghan Revolution had not added fuel to the fire of the fratricidal war and spiked the guns of national reconciliation, which alone is able to pave the way toward the creation of a peaceful, independent, and nonaligned Afghanistan -- a goal for which, it is said in the west, London and Washington also strive.

In this situation London's counsel that no concessions be made at the talks on Afghanistan cannot be interpreted as anything other than provocative advice which has nothing to do with the tasks of ensuring a peaceful settlement of the problem.

SORSA CABLE MARKS 1948 TREATY ANNIVERSARY

PM080911 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Apr 87 Morning Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] The USSR Council of Ministers has sent Finnish Prime Minister K. Sorsa a telegram conveying to him and the Finnish Government sincere congratulations and best wishes in connection with the 39th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Aid between the two countries.

"The 1948 treaty," the telegram says, "is a firm foundation for Soviet-Finnish relations an reliably guarantees the forward development of the multilevel, mutually enriching cooperation between the USSR and Finland, built on trust and mutual respect.

"The importance of this fundamental document of Soviet-Finnish friendship and trust, which has become an important international factor, is increasing with every passing year, showing the world an object lesson in the fruitfulness of the path chosen by our countries for building their relations.

"We express the certainty that Soviet-Finnish cooperation and collaboration in the year of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and Finland's state independence will experience powerful new acceleration as a result of the joint efforts of our peoples and governments."

In his telegram K. Sorsa, on behalf of the Finnish Government and his own personal behalf, conveyed cordial congratulations to the USSR Council of Ministers in connection with the 39th anniversary of the Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Aid between Finland and the Soviet Union.

"The 1948 treaty," the telegram states, "reliably ensures the common interests of our countries' security. It promotes the consolidation of stability and security in our region and thus in Europe as a whole.

"For a long time the 1948 treaty has served as the basis for the development of multifaceted relations between our states in a spirit of trust and friendship. There are numerous examples of fruitful cooperation between our two countries, particularly in the economic field. Assessing highly this cooperation, which is characterized by trust and friendship, and its achievements in various fields, the Finnish Government for its part will continue in the future its work in consolidating Finnish-Soviet relations to the benefit of our countries and peoples and also with a view to promoting peaceful and constructive cooperation between all peoples."

CONGO PARTY OFFICIALS MEET WITH CPSU VISITORS

PM080941 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Apr 87 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Congo Visit"]

[Text] Brazzaville, 4 Apr — The CPSU delegation headed by A.N. Girenko, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of Kherson Ukrainian Communist Party Obkom, which is here in line with the program for party links between the CPSU and the Congolese Labor Party (PCT), yesterday met with Pierre Moussa, secretary of the PCT Central Committee and minister of planning and economy, other party Central Committee personnel, and representatives of public organizations in the republic.

The CPSU delegation was familiarized with the PCT's activity in mobilizing the Congolese people to implement the programs for the development of the national economy. Special attention was paid to analyzing the situation in agriculture, which is given priority in the Congo's economic plans. The Congolese side expressed great interest in the experience of agricultural development in the Soviet Union.

PRAVDA NOTES CAPE VERDE PARTY DELEGATION VISIT

PM080816 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Apr 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Interparty Ties"]

[Text] A delegation of party workers from the African Party for the Independence of Cape Verde (PAICV) was in the Soviet Union 22 March through 2 April under the plan for party ties between the CPSU and the PAICV.

The guests from the Republic of Cape Verde familiarized themselves with the work experience of primary party organizations in fulfilling the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee January (1987) Plenum. They were received at the CPSU Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department and the Moscow Higher Party School and visited Moscow and Volgograd Oblasts.

OFFICIAL VIEWS ECONOMIC TIES WITH MOZAMBIQUE

PM011301 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Mar 87 First Edition p 4

[Unattributed interview with G.I. Kuznetsov, head of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations Administration for Economic Cooperation With African Countries, under the general heading "This Is How Friendship Is Tempered": "Deeds and Plans" — place and date of interview not given; first paragraph is PRAVDA introduction]

[Text] A routine session of the Soviet-Mozambican Intergovernmental Commission on Economic and Technical Cooperation and Trade was held recently in Maputo. We asked G.I. Kuznetsov, head of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations Administration for Economic Cooperation With African Countries, to describe the results of this season.

The commission's session, he said, discussed the results of economic relations between our countries in the last few years and mapped out the basic guidelines of cooperation in the long term.

Let me note that at the start of this year the Soviet Union was giving Mozambique assistance in the implementation of more than 40 projects.

One of our main cooperation projects is the plant for the production of agricultural instruments in the city of Beira. Its first stage is planned for commissioning in 1988. In 1984 Soviet and Mozambican specialists completed the elaboration of a general plan for the utilization of water resources and the agricultural opening up of the Limpopo River valley. Questions concerning the implementation of this document's recommendations are now on the agenda. Taking into account the acute housing problems in Maputo and Beira, the USSR will provide assistance in the strengthening of Mozambican construction organizations.

Work on drilling for water is in progress in Gaza Province. The 70 wells which have been drilled supply water for 150,000 people.

Cooperation is continuing in the areas of cadre training, fishing, and ship repairs at the Maputo port complex, created with the USSR's assistance. Promising prospects could be provided via the creation of joint Soviet-Mozambican enterprises in the agro-industrial complex sphere.

Our physicians are successfully performing their noble mission. Soviet malaria specialists, together with their Mozambican colleagues, are participating in the struggle against malaria in Mozambique.

Soviet-Mozambican economic and technical cooperation will also develop further on a multilateral basis within the CEMA framework. It is planned to discuss soon specific areas and projects of cooperation between CEMA countries and Mozambique.

CONTINUING COVERAGE OF TALYZIN MOZAMBIQUE STAY

PRAVDA Details Rally Speeches

PM031101 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Apr 87 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Stay in Maputo"]

[Text] Maputo, 31 Mar -- The Soviet party and government delegation headed by N.V. Talyzin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, visited the port of Maputo yesterday and acquainted itself with its work. The delegation is taking part in celebrations of the 10th anniversary of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the USSR and the People's Republic of Mozambique. Friendly meetings and conversations with workers and employees took place at the port and the delegation took part in a ceremony of handing over a consignment of Soviet goods donated to the Mozambican people.

Addressing a Soviet-Mozambican friendship rally at the port, the head of the delegation conveyed wishes for great successes in building a new society on Mozambican soil on behalf of the people of the USSR, Soviet Communists, and M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU. When the USSR and Mozambique concluded the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation 10 years ago, they were convinced that the relations of friendship and fraternity between our peoples accorded with their vital interests and would serve the cause of world peace, he said. This document laid reliable foundations for the edifice of Soviet-Mozambican relations, has stood the test of time, and has proved its effectiveness.

The treaty incorporated everything positive that had been accumulated during the history of our relations, which go back to the sixties when the Mozambican patriots, under the leadership of their revolutionary vanguard -- the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] -- rose up in the heroic struggle for the freedom and independence of their motherland, the speaker emphasized. Even then the Soviet people were giving Frelimo multifaceted aid and assistance. The road to victory was long and arduous, but you did win in the end. However, imperialist and racist forces did not like the independent domestic and foreign policy course chosen by the people's Mozambique. They tried to thwart the building of a new, free society in the country with bullets, bombs, explosives, sabotage, and subversion. And again the Mozambican people had to take up arms to defend their freedom and independence. Rallied around the Frelimo Party they are courageously countering the enemy attacks and demonstrating their firm resolve to defend their sovereign right to decide their fate themselves.

The Mozambican people's just cause has the backing of the socialist community countries, the "Frontline" States, and progressive people in many other countries. True to the letter and the spirit of the treaty, the Soviet Union has proved more than once in practice that it is Mozambique's true friend. Today there probably is no area in the life of our countries where there is no bilateral cooperation. The struggle of the Mozambican people is close to the hearts of Soviet people and they understand it well. During the almost 70-year history of the world's first socialist state of workers and peasants, we ourselves have experienced foreign intervention, all kinds of blockades imposed on us by imperialism, devastation, and hunger. There was no one to help us, but we stood firm and triumphed because our cause was a just one and because we knew what we were fighting for, what we stood to gain, and what we would lose if we did not manage to defend our motherland and our revolution. From a once-backward and illiterate country our motherland has developed into the mighty developed state it is today.

We are firmly convinced, the head of the delegation said, that the Mozambican people, under the leadership of the Frelimo Party, will also emerge victorious from their difficult struggle for the assertion of their right to a better life, happiness, progress, and prosperity. We attended the presentation to the Mozambican people of the Soviet government's gift -- a consignment of consumer goods delivered a few days ago by the MS Primorsk. This is only a small part of the free goods which are to be handed over to Mozambique this year on behalf of the Soviet people. It is symbolic that this event has coincided with the 10th anniversary of our treaty. This is precisely how we should mark our joint holidays -- with practical deeds.

Pascoal Mocumbi, secretary of the Frelimo Party Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs, who spoke in reply, expressed cordial appreciation to the USSR on behalf of the people and the government of Mozambique for the fraternal assistance. The Soviet Union's gift with which we have been presented is not the first gesture of friendship and solidarity of this kind, he said. We know that this assistance is the result of the hard work of the Soviet people, who are sharing some of their assets with us in order to support our struggle against aggression and backwardness.

The solidarity between our peoples, P. Mocumbi noted, has a long history which goes back to the years of the Mozambican national liberation struggle. This solidarity is a vivid expression of the spirit of anti-imperialist struggle, the spirit of socialism. On behalf of the Frelimo Party, the people, and the government of Mozambique the minister conveyed his best wishes to the Soviet people, the CPSU, and M.S. Gorbachev.

On the same day a protocol on cultural and scientific cooperation between the USSR and Mozambique for 1987-88 was signed at the Maputo city executive committee. [paragraph continues]

The document was signed by A.L. Adamishin, USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs, and Luis Bernardo Honwana, minister of culture of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

IZVESTIYA Notes Rally

PM061311 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Apr 87 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Festive Meeting in Maputo"]

[Text] Maputo, 1 Apr -- A festive session was held in Maputo's Palace of Congesses to mark the 10th anniversary of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation Between the USSR and the People's Republic of Mozambique [PRM].

The USSR-PRM treaty embodied the fraternal solidarity of our peoples forged in the difficult years of Mozambicans' struggle for national liberation, Marcelino dos Santos, member of the Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] Party Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the PRM People's Assembly, declared at the session. The fruitful relations between our countries acquired new scope after Mozambique cast off the colonial yoke and steared a course of socialism. Frelimo always perceived the socialist countries as its loyal allies. Tested by time, the friendship between our parties and peoples is mutually enriching and serves the cause of peace, freedom, and socialism.

M. dos Santos highly appraised the treaty's importance for the PRM's economic, cultural, and social development and for the strengthening of its defense capability. The strengthening of friendship and cooperation with the USSR is part of our struggle against backwardness, for the consolidation of national independence, for the working people's interests, and for socialism, he said. The goals of this struggle were set by the program for the country's economic restoration, in whose implementation we rely largely on the Soviet friends' support. Our people reaffirm their desire to further strengthen the tested friendship with the Soviet Union.

The number one task today is the struggle for peace, the speaker stressed. The curbing of the arms race is of paramount importance for mankind's survival. The production of deadly weapons swallows vast resources, even though the problems of poverty, illiteracy, and disease are still unsolved on earth. It is necessary to channel these resources into the service of life instead of death. We fully support the proposal by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on the complete destruction of nuclear arsenals by the end of this century and the USSR's other initiatives aimed at disarmament and the preservation of world peace.

Touching on the sitution in Southern Africa, M. dos Santos pointed out that the apartheid regime in the RSA is a Nazi regime. The racists refuse to free political detainees, lift the ban on activities by South Africa's African National Congress, or create a democratic government expressing the people's will. Pretoria stubbornly refuses to grant indepedence to Namibia on the fabricated pretext of the presence of Cuban internationalists in Angola. The RSA occupies part of Angolan territory and pursues a policy of aggression against other neighboring states. The racists sow terror in Mozambique through the agency of armed bandits who are essentially part of the South African Army. We want Southern Africa to be a zone of peace and prosperity, and this requires that an end be put to apartheid. We are convinced that the USSR, loyal to its international duty, will remain on the side of Mozambique and other countries in the region.

Addressing the session, N.V. Talyzin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, chairman of the USSR Gosplan, and head of the Soviet party and state delegation, conveyed fraternal greetings and best wishes to Mozambique's working people from the Soviet people. The festive celebration of the treaty's anniversary in Mozambique and in the USSR, he said, is proof of its great importance for our countries and a display of reciprocal sincere feelings of sympathy and friendship. Today it can be noted with gratification that relations between the USSR and the PRM are developing successfully. Relying on the treaty, our countries have signed a whole range of agreements on cooperation between Soviet and Mozambican party and state leaders and exchanges of delegations have become a firm part of life. Fruitful ties are developing between the CPSU and the Frelimo Party, and another 3-year plan for interparty ties has been signed. Contacts have been established between the parliaments and mass public organizations.

There have been numerous positive achievements in these years in the area of trade, economic, technical, cultural, and other cooperation, the speaker stressed. There are the deliveries of Soviet equipment, tractors, machines, and petroleum products to Mozambique on preferential terms, and the construction of many industrial projects in Mozambique with the USSR's assistance. There are also large shipments of Soviet goods gratis, the secondment of Soviet specialists, and assistance in the training of national cadres.

We attach great importance to our countries' cooperation in the international arena. Under the conditions of the headlong arms race, which confronts civilization with the problem of survival, it is particularly important for all peace-loving forces to step up the struggle to prevent a nuclear catastrophe. The international situation, as we perceive it, dictates the need to renounce strongarm politics. In order to ensure that life does not disappear from the planet, there is a need for new political thinking, for new approaches to the solution of world problems, which would lead to a nuclear-free and nonviolent world. The Mozambican friends have been able to see for themselves that the USSR demonstrates its commitment to a policy of peace not in words but in deeds and puts forward constructive initiatives aimed at freeing civilization from the threat of self-destruction. You are aware of our program for the creation of a nuclear-free world contained in the 15 January 1986 statement by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. You also know the Soviet proposals submitted in Reykjavik.

Reykjavik showed the world that accords are possible, but unfortunately it also demonstrated something else -- the unwillingness of the present U.S. Administration to give up its attempts to achieve military superiority, primarily by switching the arms race to outer space. Hence, continuing the quest for ways out of the situation which has developed, the Soviet leadership made the decision to separate the problem of medium-range missiles in Europe from the block of questions and to conclude a separate agreement on it. We proceed from the premise that such an initiative ought to encourage the United States to take constructive steps in response. All mankind, including the developing countries, will gain from curbing the arms race and from disarmament. Then some of the funds now being spent on the arms race could be channeled toward the solution of urgent problems of their economic development, the elimination of hunger and disease, and the satisfaction of other immediate needs. We value Mozambique's support for the Soviet peace initiatives, and have no doubt that Mozambique will play an active part in the struggle for the creation of an all-embracing system of international security.

So-called regional conflicts are a great threat to universal peace. Many of them are protracted, and swamp countries and peoples in a wave of terror and violence. The situation in your region is constantly strained through the fault of the RSA racists and their patrons. In order to improve the situation, it is primarily necessary to put an end to the apartheid regime's aggressive policy against Mozambique, Angola, Zimbabwe, Zambia, and other "Frontline" States and to inflict a decisive defeat on the gangs of mercenaries and renegades with whose help the racists are striving to overthrow the legitimate governments of independent African countries. Independence must be immediately granted to Namibia in line with UN resolutions. Lasting peace and stability in Southern Africa are impossible without eliminating the disgraceful apartheid system. The Soviet Union will maintain invariable solidarity with the "Frontline" States and with the just liberation struggle waged by patriots in South Africa and Namibia under the leadership of the African National Congress and the South-West African People's Organization.

The young African countries today are striving to consolidae their political independence by achieving economic self-sufficiency, the Soviet delegation head noted. this is not easy for them. We are still witnessing merciless exploitation of their resources by transnational monopolies. The USSR supports the developing countries' desire to restructure international economic relations on an equal and democratic basis and ensure their economic security. Under the leadership of their tested vanguard, the Frelimo Party, the Mozambican people are engaged in great creative labor. The building of the new life in our country proceeds under conditions of incessant subversive actions by the RSA racists. The Soviet people know how difficult it is to build the new life, to overcome backwardness, dislocation, and starvation while simultaneously defending the revolution by force of arms. We believe that the Mozambican people will overcome all difficulties. Mozambique is not alone in its struggle, you have on your side all the progressive forces in the world, the USSR, and the other socialist countries.

This year is the year of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, as a result of which the world's first socialist state was created in our country. The Soviet people have scored enormous successes in these years. But we do not rest on our laurels. This is precisely why we are talking about accelerating our country's socioeconomic development. In line with the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum, the 27th party congress, and the CPSU Central Committee January (1987) Plenum, our country has been set in motion, it has literally been given a fresh breath of life. The strategy of accelerating economic and social development is being energetically implemented. A profound reconstruction of the national economy has been launched and the management of the economoy's most important sectors is being reorganized. The CPSU is consistently applying a line of Soviet society's democratization.

The aim of restructuring is to sharply accelerate the pace of the country's socioeconomic development, raise socialist democracy to a qualitatively new level, and ensure steady growth of the standards of working people's material and spiritual life. All this will lead to further strengthening of the socialist system and will make it possible to fully reveal its inherent advantages over capitalism. Our principle of restructuring everywhere and in everything is: More socialism, conceived in the Leninist fashion, creatively and profoundly. The international aspect of restructuring is also important. The potential of world socialism and all progressive forces will grow stronger as it is implemented.

We are sure that this opportunity to visit the PRM and meet your country's leadership in person will give a good fillip to the further expansion and deepening of ties between our countries. The Soviet leadership and the Soviet people will be pleased to welcome to the USSR our good friend Joaquim Chissano, chairman of the Frelimo Party and President of the PRM. The CPSU, the Soviet Government, and the whole Soviet people, loyal to the Leninist principles of proletarian internationalism, will continue to do everything for the development of Soviet-Mozambican cooperation.

On the same day the delegation was received by J. Chissano, who was given a personal message from M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. During the conversation the sides exchanged opinions on the world situation and discussed ways to further boost the efficiency of Soviet-Mozambican ties. Particular attention was paid to the situation in Southern Africa.

J. Chissano gave a supper in honor of the Soviet party and state delegation.

The Soviet delegation departed for home today. At Maputo Airport N.V. Talyzin made a statement in which he expressed thanks to Mozambique's leadership and working people for the warm reception. He noted that the friendly exchange of opinions on questions of Soviet-Mozambican relations and the international situation was useful. This will help the quest for new opportunities to boost the efficiency of economic and other cooperation between the USSR and the PRM and improve coordination of the two countries' efforts in the international arena for the purpose of ending the arms race, ensuring universal security, and eliminating seats of tension, including those in Southern Africa.

The Soviet delegation was seen off by M. dos Santos and other officials. USSR Ambassador to the PRM N.K. Dybenko was among the sendoff party.

MOZAMBIQUE PREMIER LAUDS FRONTLINE AID

PM311001 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Mar 87 Morning Edition p 4

[Interview with Mozambican Prime Minister Mario Machungo by Special Correspondent V. Skosyrev" "Tested by Time" -- first paragraph is unattributed introduction]

[Text] Maputo -- On the eve of the 10th anniversary of the Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation Between the USSR and Mozambique, the head of the Mozambican Government gave an interview to our newspaper, which is published below.

[Skosyrev] How would you characterize the cooperation between our countries?

[Machungo] Soviet-Mozambican ties originated during the years of the anticolonial struggle. The armed people, led by the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo], relied on the fraternal support of the CPSU and the Soviet people. Even then we felt your solidarity and friendship. After Mozambique won its independence these relations rose to a higher level and entered a phase of cooperation between two independent states. Meetings between CPSU and Frelimo Party leaders laid firm foundations for strengthening our ties based on Marxist-Leninist principles.

Our cooperation has assumed an impressive scale. With Soviet assistance great work is being carried out to explore Mozambique's natural wealth, in particular its mineral and water resources. In the Moatize coalfield a major deposit suitable for opencast mining has been explored. In the Murrua region one of the world's richest deposits of pegmatite ore has been opened up and other types of minerals have been discovered. A map showing mineral resources compiled with Soviet geologists' assistance will help the further development of our mining industry.

The elaboration of the general scheme for the industrial development of the Limpopo River valley has been completed. [paragraph continues]

It is the basis for equipping irrigation systems in the south of the country. In Gaza Province Soviet specialists are drilling artesian wells. This will make it possible to provide water to over 70,000 people. The water from those wells will also be used to irrigate peasants' fields. Wells will also be sunk in Inhambane and other provinces -- this was decided at the latest session of the Soviet-Mozambican intergovernmental commission on economic and technical and cooperation and trade.

A large collective of Soviet specialists is working on a floating ship-repair complex supplied by the USSR on a barter basis. The dock also repairs Soviet fishing vessels. This form of cooperation benefits both countries.

[Skosyrev] In the dock you can also see Soviet trawlers with mixed Soviet-Mozambican crews on board...

[Machungo] They form the basis of the "Mosopeshka" joint Soviet-Mozambican fishing company. Last year this enterprise's collective caught 10,200 metric tons of fish, that is, more than one-half of the country's entire catch. Joint work between Soviet and Mozambican fishermen helps to provide the country with foodstuffs. There is potential for expanding the cooperation. The commissioning of such an important facility as the agricultural implements plant in Beira, the construction and repair of the irrigation network, and the establishment of new enterprises and facilities for the production of cotton and other agricultural output are next in line.

Doctors, teachers, engineers and many other Soviet specialists are working in Mozambique. I should especially like to note their contribution to the training of national cadres. The USSR has given assistance in the creation of five vocational and technical colleges and an industrial teacher training technical college. Many young Mozambicans are being trained at Soviet educational institutions. Our ties also extend to the military area. This cooperation, as I have already said, began back in the years of armed struggle against the colonialists and is continuing to develop. I should like to take advantage of this opportunity to thank the Soviet specialists working in Mozambique, who share their Mozambican comrades' difficulties and help to resolve the problems faced by the country.

[Skosyrev] Could you tell IZVESTIYA readers about the bases of these problems?

[Machungo] Mozambique's problems are the problems of southern Africa, connected with the existence of the apartheid regime. The racist powers are trying to aggravate the situation in the region. In other words, South Africa is the source of instability and the cause of the many misfortunes, hunger, and poverty which Mozambique and other neighboring countries are encountering.

Our republic, like Angola and other "Frontline" States, is being subjected to aggression by South Africa. It is common knowledge that an explosive situation has been created there. The oppressed majority is struggling against the oppressors. The South African government is trying to transfer this internal conflict to the territory of neighboring countries. The racists are arming, training, financing armed bandits and transporting them onto our land.

They murder children, women, and old people and try to destroy the social and economic infrastructure. The damage caused amounts to $5 billion. Some 100,000 people have died at the bandits' hands. These factors are the basis of the difficulties which Mozambique faces today. [paragraph continues]

I should like to point out that despite this we achieved a certain economic growth between the proclamation of independence and 1981. In the 4 years after 1977 the gross social product increased fourfold. But this progress was halted by the interference from South Africa.

Today our efforts are concentrated in two areas: the struggle against armed banditry (and we shall defeat it, because there is no alternative) and the restoration of the economy. This program envisages establishing financial order and increasing production, above all the production of foodstuffs.

[Skosyrev] In this context what significance is attached to cooperation with other "Frontline" States?

[Machungo] The "Frontline" States maintain close contacts with each other. Cooperation is carried out primarily by coordinating action for the purposes of defending our countries' independence and sovereignty. It will come as no surprise if I tell you that in the struggle against the gangs we are supported by Zimbabwe and Tanzania, whose armed forces collaborate with Mozambique's armed forces. This coordination is a necessary condition of the preservation of our independence, and we shall rely on it as long as apartheid exists.

In the foreign policy sphere our country, an active participant in the nonaligned movement and a member of the OAU, invariably advocates the consolidation of world security. We support in particular the initiatives aimed at transforming the Indian Ocean into a peace zone and welcome the idea of convening an international conference devoted to the problem of demilitarizing the ocean.

All the conditions exist, the prime minister said in conclusion, for the further development of Soviet-Mozambican ties. They include the good political relations between our countries and the relations of friendship and fraternity between the CPSU and Frelimo. There is potential in Mozambique for deepening our cooperation, and we have always found understanding from the CPSU and the Soviet Government.

PRAVDA CASTIGATES WESTERN ROLE IN AFRICAN AFFAIRS

PM031519 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Apr 87 First Edition p 5

["Commentator's Column" by Sergey Filatov: "Pumping in Arms"]

[Text] Algiers — Press reports about additional aid totaling $10 million which the United States intends to give to the pro-Western regime of H. Habre in Chad have evoked a sharp reaction on the continent of Africa. These reports again draw attention to the intensifying militarization of the continent and the kindling of military conflicts there with the direct participation of imperialist forces.

Western imperialist states are pumping weapons into Africa on an ever increasing scale. The United States, for instance, delivered $23 million worth of weapons in 1973, yet in 1983 the total was already $325 million worth. In this way the United States is not just seeking to consolidate its military presence on the continent — for instance, to secure its rapid deployment force's access to the territory of a number of client states -- but also to involve Africans in an arms race absorbing considerable material and manpower resources of the young states at a time when it is vitally important for them to attend to questions of strengthening the economy and ensuring social development.

African states are having to bear increasing military expenditure; over 2 decades it has increased more than 10-fold. In some cases it exceeds appropriations for health care by 250 percent and for education by 50 percent.

In order to prevent the African states from channelling forces and resources into the solution of the urgent tasks facing them and to perpetuate their dependence on the West, the neocolonialists are also resorting to escalating tension in that part of the world, using regional conflicts as one of the ways of implementing their policy. In the north, where Arab countries are located within the zone of the Near East conflict, Tunisia and Libya have been subjected to direct Israeli and U.S. aggression. In the south, the racist Pretoria regime is constantly organizing armed provocations and attacks against neighboring states ominously referred to in political parlance as "Frontline" States. In Central Africa, France and the United States are getting more and more actively involved in the civil war which is sweeping Chad.

It is becoming increasingly obvious that the buildup of arms and the perpetuation of drawn-out regional conflicts are substantially damaging the cause of African states' socioeconomic development, preventing the strengthening of their genuine independence, and creating an atmosphere of instability fraught with the most serious consequences for the fate of the continent's peoples. This directly benefits imperialist forces and those who regard Africa as a source of superprofits for their monopolies, including the armament monopolies.

MOSCOW RADIO ON U.S. EXPERIMENTS WITH AIDS

MB061946 Moscow in English to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 6 Apr 87

[Text] The United States is experimenting with the AIDS virus in Zaire, the Ghanaian paper MIRROR reports. According to the paper, United States medical personnel is deliberately spreading the disease in the seven regions of Zaire. The efforts, the article says, are aimed at developing a new biological weapon. In scale and character, the United States experiment poses a direct threat not only to the residents of Zaire, but to the population of all of Africa, MIRROR underlines. In its opinion the United States wants the world public to believe that AIDS is of African origin.

PRAVDA ON "PROVOCATIVE' 'SOLID SHIELD' MANEUVERS

PM011329 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Mar 87 First Edition p 5

["Commentator's Column" by Pavel Bogomolov: "Rehearsing an Invasion?"]

[Text] Havana — A gathering storm is indicated once more by the barometer of the military-political atmosphere in Central America, which is already highly charged through Washington's constant interference in the affairs of the region's sovereign states. Reports from the banks of the Potomac speak of widespread preparation for the large-scale "Solid Shield" maneuvers due to be held in the Caribbean and in Honduras in May.

These games will be almost the largest in recent times — they will involve simultaneous operations by over 50,000 U.S. servicemen. Even that is not the main point. The actual scenario of the exercise is extremely provocative. Figuratively speaking, it is a simultaneous translation of the White House's anti-Sandinist rhetoric into the language of militarist preparations by the Pentagon, which, incidentally, has altogether ceased to comouflage the criminal plans for direct aggression against revolutionary Nicaragua.

The Washington administration only had to hint that, in the event of the "contras" being finally defeated, the U.S. military would have to get involved for the Pentagon to generously "slip" a few thousand more soldiers into the U.S. bases in Honduras. No sooner had the latest "alternative scenario for proclaiming a provisional government" on Nicaraguan territory appeared than the "Solid Shield" program was expanded to include the rehearsal of landings on Puerto Rico's Vieques Island. That was the island which was the stage for rehearsals of the occupation of Grenada in the past.

No sooner had the White House released the latest outpouring of attacks against socialist Cuba, which is allegedly to blame for the buildup of the national liberation movement in Central America, than the Washington generals rose to the occasion. The scenario for the maneuvers includes provocative movements by the Pentagon's squadron in the region of Guantanamo Base, which is illegally sited on the island of freedom.

Parading their obvious superiority of strength in the region, the U.S. military are unambiguously threatening the peoples living there: Here you see, according to them, tangible proof of our ability to cut off Cuba or any other part of the Caribbean from Nicaragua on D-DAY. Look and shudder!

The times of shuddering in the face of "gunboat diplomacy" are long past.

ORTEGA DENOUNCES U.S. 'AGGRESSIVE INTENTIONS'

LD291406 Moscow TASS in English 1256 GMT 29 Mar 87

[Text] Managua March 29 TASS — TASS correspondent Aleksandr Trushin reports:

President Daniel Ortega of Nicaragua has denounced the escalation of the military, political and economic aggression which the Washington administration is continuing against the homeland of Sandino.

He spoke at a massive rally in the village of San Ramos in the northern department of Matagalpa. It was devoted to the successful end of the coffee harvesting campaign (coffee is the main export commodity of the republic).

The rally was attended by thousands of peasants, men of the Sandinista People's Army and internationalists from many countries who helped Nicaraguans harvest coffee. A group of U.S. veterans of World War II and the war in Vietnam who have undertaken a "peace march in Nicaragua" and Sam Nujoma, chairman of the South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), were guests of honour at the ceremony.

Daniel Ortega said that Pentagon planned to hold in Honduras a major military exercise in April and May, this year, in which 50,000 U.S. servicemen would take part. The president emphasized that Nicaragua regarded the military exercise as a direct threat to the Sandinist revolution, as the creation of conditions for a U.S. armed intervention in Nicaragua. The U.S. aggressive intentions in Central America are denounced by the whole of the world community.

The Nicaraguan people are facing an adventuristic and terrorist policy and for this reason cannot slacken vigilance and combat preparedness, D. Ortega pointed out.

He said that all the attempts of the Reagan administration to demoralize the Nicaraguan people and to destroy the economy of the revolutionary public ended in failure. The successful completion of the "battle for coffee" despite terroristic actions of American mercenaries became convincing evidence of it. This year coffee yield is 15 per cent up against the figure of the previous year.

Speaks on 'Economic War'

LD081002 Moscow TASS in English 0914 GMT 8 Apr 87

[Text] Managua April 8 TASS -- Many economic difficulties in Nicaragua have been caused by the continued aggression of U.S. imperialism and its mercenaries, and President Daniel Ortega in Managua on Tuesday. Speaking on the "Face The Nation" radio-television programme, he pointed out that the U.S. Administration had been seeking over several years to destroy the Sandinista popular revolution with military and economic means. Employing the CIA, Washington drafted a programme for economic war against Nicaragua, which is now being waged by Somozan hirelings. The contras are increasingly choosing as objects of their subversive activities industrial and civil enterprises, bridges, transport, power transmission lines, i.e. everything which can inflict damage on the national economy and weaken people's power from inside, noted the Nicaraguan leader, emphasizing that Nicaragua would give a telling rebuff to the aggressor's intrigues.

SHCHERBITSKIY DELIVERS REPORT AT UKRAINIAN PLENUM

AU080601 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 25 Mar 87 pp 1-4

[Unattributed report on accountability report delivered by V.V. Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, at the 24 March Plenum of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee -- passages within slantlines published in boldface]

[Text] Comrades: Sufficient time has passed to comprehend the ideas and tasks brought forward by the CPSU Central Committee January 1987 Plenum and to let them enter the heart and mind of each of us. And today we have every reason to say: The plenum has become an event of great importance in the life of the CPSU, in the life of Soviet society.

/In relying on the tested Leninist principles and on the experience already accumulated in work performed in the new way, the Central Committee plenum, in an atmosphere of creativity, adherence to principles, and unity, examined the key issue of the present crucial period in the history of our country -- the issue of restructuring and of the party's cadre policy. The report of CPSU Central Committee general secretary, M.S. Gorbachev, and the decision of the plenum thoroughly analyzed the situation in society and the party, and rendered the restructuring strategy in concrete terms./

The plenum's high importance consists in the fact that it determined how to ensure restructuring and what new forces have to be engaged to hasten our progress.

At the same time the plenum came to the conclusion that changes for the better were taking place too slowly and that we were merely at the beginning of our path. The matter of restructuring has proved to be more difficult, and the causes and roots of the problems accumulated in society have proved to be deeper than they seemed to be at the beginning.

The plenum confirmed once again the stability of the unity between the domestic and the foreign policy of the CPSU. The party's decisions, truly directed at the future, have contributed a great deal to the theory and practice of socialist construction. They have opened new prospects for developing our society and for constructive international cooperation. Naturally enough, the documents of the plenum have received a wide international response, and have met with great public interest in the fraternal socialist countries.

/The founding ideas of the 27th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee January Plenum were further developed in the CPSU Central Committee's appeal to the Soviet people and the CPSU Central Committee decision on the 70th Great October anniversary, in M.S. Gorbachev's speeches delivered during his visit to the Baltic Republics and at the 13th USSR Trade Unions Congress, as well as in his 28 February statement on the elimination of medium-range missiles in Europe./

Each day brings us renewed proof that restructuring has already become a reality. It has met with support from the people and has become irreversible. The growing production and political activity and the businesslike discussion on the plenum's decisions both among communists and among nonparty members in labor collectives, in the press, television, and radio are convincing evidence of this.

We all have undoubtedly accepted the assessments, conclusions, and tasks worked out by the CPSU Central Committee Plenum. We have a constructive plan of action.

/What matters most now is to work creatively, boldly, and enterprisingly; to resolutely eliminate shortcomings; to overcome conservatism and phenomena of stagnation; and to support more vigorously everything that is new and that has emerged in the process of restructuring. The communists should be, as always, in the vangaurd./

The CPSU Central Committee Plenum has requested party committees, administrative bodies, ministries, departments, and public organizations to take practical steps in order to improve cadre work. The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo has drafted such steps and submitted them to the present plenum for examination. We expect the comrades to amend this document with their proposals.

In addition, the plenum participants have received materials on the qualitative composition and interchangeability of cadres, as well as on the working people's letters on restructuring problems received by the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee. They substantially supplement the accountability report and enable the plenum participants to have a fuller idea of the work carried out in the republic in compliance with the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April 1985 Plenum and the 27th party congress.

Deepening Restructuring in the National Economy, Invigorating the Adoption of Economic Management Methods [subhead]

In restructuring all aspects of Soviet life, the party has paid particular attention to the social sphere. The economy is precisely the foundation that is also needed to implement the present plans and our designs for the future.

The Soviet Ukraine's working people also contribute their part to its consolidation. As a result of their efforts and owing to the fraternal mutual assistance among all the country's nations and nationalities, our republic now has at its disposal a strong production, scientific-technological, and cadre potential.

However, no matter how big the achievements are, V.V. Shcherbitskiy noted, they must push neither contradictions in development, nor errors and shortfalls into the background.

/An example of such a principled attitude toward assessing what has been done was given by the CPSU Central Committee April 1985 Plenum. Constructive tasks to overcome phenomena of stagnation that have emerged in some branches of the republic's economy were set by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev in his speeches at the aktiv meeting of the republic's party organization in the city of Dnepropetrovsk in June 1985./

As you know, the output of a number of important production items has for a long time fallen short of the plans. This had to affect the pace of the national economic development as a whole and the qualificative indexes. Thus, although the plan for the national income was fulfilled and the growing volumes of this income significantly exceeded the plan, the rates of increase in income during the 11th 5-Year Plan declined compared with the 8th 5-Year Plan. The pace of increasing industrial production and labor productivity also slowed down. To a great extent, this resulted not only from the well-known negative tendencies that emerged in the country's national economic complex, but also from serious defects in the republic's economic leadership -- from enterprises, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes to the Ukrainian Council of Ministers; from basic party organizations to the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee. These and other shortcomings were critically examined at the 27th Ukrainian Communist Party Congress and the subsequent Central Committee plenums, and the ways to eliminate them were outlined.

A year has passed since the 27th CPSU and Ukrainian Communist Party Congresses. To /move forward more successfully, it is essential to closely analyze everything what has already been done, and to determine those links in the chain of tasks on which our efforts must be concentrated in the first place./

In conformity with the CPSU Central Committee's directives, important steps have been taken in the republic to improve economic management and mechanism. The first changes for the better have been attained in the effort to raise the technical standards of national economic branches, and to renew fixed assets. Inter-branch scientific-technological complexes, engineering centers, and model centers, organized at enterprises by the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences along with ministries to widely apply highly productive technologies, are growing stronger. Vigorous work is going on to save resources, to adopt waste-free and low-waste technologies, and to make fuller use of secondary resources in the national economy. Discipline and order in production are strengthening, and there is more initiative and efficiency.

Yuriy Ivanovich Baranov, director of the mine administration named after the newspaper SOTSIALISTICHESKIY DONBESS, was listed at the CPSU Central Committee January Plenum among enterprising and energetic leaders. He has headed this enterprise for 23 years. He has always looked for innovations, has always taken care of his people and of conditions necessary for the miners' highly productive work, and has provided good recreation. Year in and year out, the mine administration's collective has successfully coped with the plans set.

A great deal has been done to raise labor effectiveness at the Kiev Trust No 1 under the Ukrainian Ministry of Construction (with Comrade G.D. Malyshevskiy, chief, and Comrade V.A. Gorodiskiy, party committee secretary). The trust has amalgamated its administrations, has expanded their independence, and has increased their responsibility for the final results. Since the beginning of the current year, the entire trust has switched over to collective contracting and to prises fixed by an agreement The communists have been better distributed in production. The practice of electing team and sector leaders has been adopted.

Those who have been bold in eliminating the obsolete methods of leadership, and persistent and enterprising are: Comrade R.Yu. Yaremchuk, director general of the "Vatra" production association in Ternopol; Comrade A.I. Kravchenko, director general of the "Khimprom: production association in Sumy; Comrade V.A. Izvekov, director general of the "Bolshevik" association in Kiev; Comrade D.K. Motornyy, kolkhoz chairman in Kherson Oblast; Comrade S.S. Gligor, kolkhoz chairman in Cernovtsy Oblast; and others. There are also quite a few businesslike and enterprising leaders in the spheres of science, culture, and services.

Restructuring is growing more widespread and, in recent times, deeper. As a result of all this, in 1986 we worked better than in previous years. It is important to note that the republic's national economy achieved -- and, in a number of indexes, surpassed -- the average annual growth rates planned for the 5-year plan as early as in the 1st year of the period. The plan for profits was exceeded by $314 million, and its increase in 1985 amounted to 12 percent This was largely facilitated by the fact that enterprises and associations already working under the new conditions were accountable for more than a half of the total production.

In the agro-industrial complex, the production volumes of agriculture and food branches increased, the profitability of kolkhozes and sovkhozes somewhat rose, and the number of unprofitable farms declined by a factor of 1.5 times.

The republic's builders fulfilled the plans for putting into service houses, children's preschool establishments, general education, vocational, and technical schools, hospitals and polyclinics.

/But at present, when restructuring is deepening and when it brings to light problems that before seemed less acute, it is essential to have a more critical look at the situation precisely from the positions of the CPSU Central Committee January Plenum./ This is also important considering the fact that we have thus far merely used reserves lying on the surface, but failed to fully utilize long-term factors. Such an analysis is also necessary because some comrades tend to overestimate what has been done. There are even comrades who assure that they have already restructured. This is undobutedly and error.

/The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo considers that restructuring, including in the economic sphere, is still going on too slowly. The assessments made by the CPSU Central Committee January Plenum and criticism contained in its documents also fully applied to our republic and to the work performed by its party organizations./

What is it, therefore, that hampers restructuring in the republic's national economy? It is primarily the fact that the possibilities of /economic management methods are still a long way from being used to their full extent/. Their application has run up against conservatism, against the inability or even reluctance to work in the new way. Moreover, here and there some leaders avoid settling even simple problems. Many associations and enterprises switch over to the new management methods only formally. As far as grass-roots links, sectors, and teams are concerned, the way they use economic levers and incentives is frequently quite poor. This is the only way to explain the fact that, according to the 1986 results, the share of laggards among enterprises working under the new conditions was 1.5 times larger than that in the republic's industry at large.

The application of economic methods is frequently hampered at the level of ministries and departments that are not sufficiently effective in analyzing the progress made in restructuring and do not make timely proposals on how to improve the undertaking. This is particularly true at present, when the new conditions have been applied throughout in industry and in many other branches.

Let us take, for example, the situation in the light industry. This branch continues the faulty practice of pruning the planned indexes, the volumes of production are not adjusted to the raw materials resources available, and social problems are being settled poorly. Certainly, a number of these problems go beyond the competence of the republic's Ministry of Light Industry and Council of Ministers. But at the same time the switching over to the new management conditions has shown that many functionaries in this branch lacked elementary economic and financial competence, or even that they were simply afraid to work independently. Comrade G.G. Nikitenko, newly appointed minister, must radically alter the situation.

An identical situation has also emerged in the system of the Ukrainian Main Administration for the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry. In switching over the branch to full economic accountability and autonomous financing, its chief, Comrade G.Ye. Lesnichiy, and the administration's apparatus failed to thoroughly examine the state of affairs and to map out concrete measures to strengthen the economy of enterprises working at a loss. This is why the rubber technical goods plant in Gorlovka, for example, lacks funds not only to develop production and the social sphere, but even to pay wages. Naturally enough, such a perfunctory — or, more precisely, irresponsible — attitude toward the application of economic management methods can only be harmful.

This is not the only case, V.V. Shcherbitskiy emphasized, in which precisely ministerial and departmental functionaries restructure slowly or not at all. Thus, Comrade D.P. Galkin, Ukrainian minister of ferrous metallurgy, has been repeatedly criticized for his armchair, paperpushing, and bureucratic style of leadership. Unfortunately, the entire organizational work in the ministry continues to consist merely of holding numerous conferences and sessions, no efforts are being made to thoroughly examine the situation in the field and to ensure that enterprises work rhythmically. Evidently, Comrade B.V. Kachura, Central Committee secretary, and Comrade M.G. Perepadya, heavy industry department chief, have also failed to display due exactingness toward the ministerial board.

Serious remarks on administering by decree the selection and distribution of cadres were levelled by the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo at Comrade A.T. Shevchenko, minister of the building material industry. Responsibility for these shortcomings must also be shared by Comrade Ye.V. Kunda, department chief in the Central Committee.

No turning point and restructuring are perceivable in the work performed by leaders of the Ukrainian State Agro-Industrial Committee. The recent examination of this issue in the Council of Ministers showed that the committee's deputy chairmen, primarily Comrades V.A. Lisitsyn and V.K. Solomakha, as well as many responsible functionaries, had not properly mastered the new management methods, and for this reason had made poor use of them in the interests of the matter. Most main administrations and administrations copy former ministries and departments in their methods of work, act in an uncoordinated way, and have proved to be unprepared to switch over to the economic accountability principles.

These shortcomings are also characteristic of many oblast agro-industrial committees and rayon agro-industrial associations. In particular, a number of oblasts are slow to apply collective contracting and other advanced methods of labor organization and motivation.

Good results in stockbreeding and in growing corn, vegetables, and other crops have been obtained by many farms that actively applied family and individual contracting.

The agro-industrial committee' organs have not properly addressed this issue. And it is necessary to act persistently and purposefully, and to more boldly switch over to the shop structure of production, to the control of expenditures by using a checkbook, and to integral-process contracting. It is essential to go back to the inexcusably forgotten plans for promoting specialization and inter-branch cooperation that proved to be highly effective in the republic's practice for many years.

Those called upon to attend to all these problems are large economic services set up under the State Agro-Industrial Committee and in the field, and headed by Comrade V.P. Sytnik, deputy chairman and minister. However, these services are literally idle. It is sufficient to say that nearly 500 kolkhozes and sovkhozes ended last year with a loss. In Odessa and Chernigov Oblasts, every 5th farm is unprofitable, and in Cherkassy Oblast, every 10th.

Apparently, Comrade Yu.A. Kolomiyets has to be more thorough in investigating and settling vital problems concerning the agro-industrial complex, has to give up trying to persuade, and to begin to properly challenge the committee's leading functionaries and chairmen of oblast agro-industrial committees.

If any of them is not in a position to accomplish the outstanding tasks, one has to admit an error in the selection of cadres and to make appropriate decisions. [paragraph continues]

Also Comrade I.A. Mozgovoy, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee secretary, has to restructure more actively. In accomplishing many imminent tasks, he has thus far not displayed initiative, persistence, and necessary consistence, and, absorbed by current problems, occasionally minor ones, he has been unable to look ahead.

The Ukrainian Ministry of Finance and State Committee on Prices have done practically nothing to strengthen the effect of the financial credit and price mechanism on raising the effectiveness of production. Instead of initiating a search for the most effective solutions and measures, they stick to obsolete attitudes and in this way actually obstruct restructuring.

An effective reaction to shortcomings in national economic development is being hampered by the belated statistical information. Comrade A.I. Troyan, chief of the Ukrainian Central Statistical Administration, has to find a way to hasten its preparation, and mainly has to be more thorough in analyzing the state of affairs in individual branches.

With enterprises switching over en masse to economic management methods, the Ukrainian Gosplan has also proved to be unable to rise to the occasion. Its branches, I say to you, Comrade V.A. Masol, frequently lack initiative and a comprehensive attitude aimed at the future. They frequently defend departmental interests.

The body obligated to organize and to spearhead all the work in restructuring the republic's national economy is the Council of Ministers. But is must be bluntly said that the Presidium and the chairman, Comrade A.P. Lyashko, have thus far not coped with this task. Comrades N.F. Nikolayev, G.V. Dzis, and A.Z. Khomich, deputy chairman, make poor use of their authority to apply new management methods, and are not demanding enough to ministerial and departmental leaders. In the activity of the Council of Ministers apparatus there is still little initiative and much bureaucratism.

The change over to economic management methods, V.V. Shcherbitskiy emphasized, is an important economic and political task because it involves the interests of the millions of people and many sides of public life. Naturally enough, it also calls for changes in the methods of party control over the economy.

Without substituting for economic organs, party committees must constantly analyze the progress made in restructuring, must reveal "bottlenecks" in time, must see and support even the tiniest seedlings of innovations, and even more, must see and support those who courageously give up routine obstacles, who take pains to achieve a turning point, and who attain the final results needed. More practical assistance to obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms in enhancing new attitudes in economic management is expected from Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee secretaries, department chiefs, and primarily from the Economic Department and its chief, Comrade D.G. Nedashkovskiy. In a word, the conclusion is obvious: All, from the top to the bottom, have to master — not by words, but by deeds — economic management methods.

Moreover, socioeconomic development is being hampered by /insufficient consistency in the pursuit of the line aimed at reconstructing and reequipping enterprises, and by the slow adoption of the achievements of scientific-technological progress./ Whereas in the republic as a whole capital investments assigned for reconstruction and reequipment are increasing and amount to 46 percent of the total, in the Ukrainian Ministry of Power and Electrification they just exceed 10 percent, in the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, they amount to 17 percent, and in the Main Administration of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry, to 31 percent.

Instead of working energetically, leaders of some ministries and departments frequently try to find "convincing" explanations and, as usual, complain about the lack of funds, although this is not always true.

Thus the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and Council of Ministers requested union organs to assign funds for improvements in the technical conditions of mining assets. The assistance was granted. However, Voroshilovgrad Oblast mines failed to make use of the funds. In this case, they can only blame themselves.

Particularly disturbing is the situation in /machine-building./ It is sufficient to say that every fourth item made by the enterprises of this branch in the republic is obsolete. At the same time many collectives, year in and year out, fall short of the plans for new equipment and for renewing production, the level of production organization and of capacity utiliziong is low, and the share of manual labor is large.

The CPSU Central Committee has called our attention to a serious lag in the construction of machine-building facilities. This was fair. After all, last year the plans for construction and assembly works in these projects were only fulfilled 42-69 percent in Dnepropetrovsk Oblast, 65 percent in Korovograd Oblast, and 76-79 percent in Lvov, Vinnitsa, and Zhitomir Oblasts.

Those bearing responsibility for this are leaders of associations and enterprises, of the republic's Gosplan and Council of Ministers. But union ministries must also settle problem more rapidly concerning the presentation of all plane and blueprints, and the supply of technological equipment on schdeule. The republic's party committees must more purposefully attend to enterprises in this key branch, and particularly to the cadres of leaders and specialists. In accomplishing these tasks, frequent omissions are permitted by the Marchine-Building Department of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and its chief, Comrade V.M. Gayevoy.

The rising technical level in industry is also being hindered by /the slow progress made by scientific institutions in restructuring./ Promising elaborations to meet future requirements have not even been initiated for many kinds of equipment made in the republic, including for ore mining and concentrating equipment, diesel locomotives, lift trucks, for automated casting, forging, and pressing equipment, and for a number of agricultural machines.

As is known, to raise the level of elaborations and to hasten their application, measures have been taken to increase salaries for designers, instead of certifying their staff members and of concentrating efforts and resources on the key, promising sectors, have reduced the measures to a formal, insignificant salary increase for all personnel. The number of such cases is the largest in the organizations of the Ukrainian Ministries of the Forestry Industry, the Coal Industry, and the Building Materials Industry. Ministerial leaders must correct this error without delay.

On the other hand, elaborations badly needed in the national economy are frequently still not being effected. The speaker cited the following example. The scientists of the Institute for Materials Technology Problems under the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences developed effective electric heaters for switches. The last winter has shown how important this problem was. One would think that railroad administration and also local organs would literally jump at the innovation. But this was not the case. There is no other term for a phenomenon of this kind but thick conservatism.

/More resolutely measures are also needed to restructure fundamental sciences./ In the system of world priorities, the first places have now been taken by biotechnology and genetic engineering. The same can be said about the efforts to create new ceramic materials, membrane and radiation-chemical technologies. However, the progress made in the republic in developing these and some other sectors in science is unacceptably slow. The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has the right to expect that the organizers of science, and primarily Comrade B.Ye. Paton; Comrades V.D. Parkhomenko and A.Ye. Romanenko, ministers; and Comrade V.P. Fokin, Ukrainian Gosplan first deputy chairman, will take more purposeful steps to resturcture science itself and to strengthen its businesslike partnership with practice.

A discussion held in the Central Committee on the work carried out by the extra Hard Materials Institute of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences and the State Scientific Research Institute for Planning Motor Transportation [Gosavtotransniiproyekt], some scientific institutions have not taken effective measures to eliminate stagnation and to develop elaborations ensuring radical production reequipment in time. For this reason, it is highly important that the fresh breezes of scientific discussions clear away the cobwebs still abundant in the dark corners of institutes which, on the whole, work rather well. Those whose responsibilities it is to see to it are primarily Comrades K.M. Sytnik, I.K. Pokhodnya, V.I. Trefilov, and F.S. Babichev, vice presidents of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, and deputy ministers in charge of research work in branches. Their influence on the state of affairs in the appropriate scientific-collectives has thus far been poor.

To invigorate scientific research, better use has to be made of relations with scientists in the socialist countries. The implementation of the comprehensive program for scientific-technological progress in CEMA member countries is called upon to play a constructive, directing role in this field. The accomplishment of tasks set under this program should be kept under constant control.

Let me move on to the next problem. To make the economy more dynamic, /it is essential to increase returns from the created potential, and to bear in mind measures as tested as strengthening discipline and good organization in production./ It has been stated repeatedly that, in recent years, returns from allocations in the national economy had shrunk, that the shift intensity factor had ceased to grow, and that the stockpiles of uninstalled and unused equipment had been growing.

It must be pointed out that we also have good experience in overcoming these negative tendencies. What I have in mind are /certifying and rationalizing workplaces/ and, as their logical continuation, /the adoption of multi-shift operations at associations and enterprises./ The effect of these measures is significant. Thus, the adoption of two- and three-shift operations has enabled Kharkov industries to raise the equipment shift intensity factor and to free about 6,000 machine tools, as well as 62,000 square meters of production space which has now been used to expand shops which prepare production and manufacture consumer goods. More than R15 million would have been needed to build new facilities such as these.

The Ukrainian Council of Ministers, Trade Unions Council, ministries and departments have to intensify their efforts to implement the decision of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, and the AUCCTU on switching over enterprises to multishift operations, and to complete the switch in 1988. It must be borne in mind that success in this field largely depends on restructuring the entire service sphere and its work in time.

Under the new management conditions, /the task to raise the quality of goods/ has become even more important. After all, the costs of obsolete goods will have to be compensated for from the economic stimulation funds.

/State acceptance/ has become a real instrument to verify the abilities of our cadres. The first results have shown that not all were well-prepared for this important undertaking. Whereas, for example, non-ferrous metallurgical enterprises that have switched over to state acceptance hand over practically all goods the first time they are presented and cope with their contract obligations, at many enterprises in other branches things are in a tight spot. Of the 298 associations and enterprises that have adopted state acceptance, since the beginning of the year 168 have fallen short of their contract obligations. Here and there even wages have declined. In most cases, leaders of labor collectives and party organizations are drawing appropriate conclusions and taking steps to eliminate shortcomings. However, ministries and departments also still have to do a great deal to ensure an improvement necessary in the quality of goods.

It is important everywhere to stimulate efforts to spread the comprehensive system of control over the quality of goods and over the effective use of resources. Many people have simply forgotten about the experience accumulated in the republic in this sphere, an experience that has been approved by the CPSU Central Committee.

V.V. Shcherbitskiy then tackled the currrent tasks. /Many industrial enterprises, construction organizations, and transport have begun the current year in a very unsatisfactory way,/ he pointed out. Blunders and slips in organizational and economic work, complacency, indiscipline, and inefficiency on the part of many leaders have resulted in significant economic losses.

Many enterprises were poorly prepared for work under winter conditions, and this exacerbated the situation. Notwithstanding the repeated assurances, the Ukrainian Ministries of Power and Electrification and of Housing and Municipal Services, as well as executive committees of a number of local soviets failed to ensure that heat supply facilities performed smoothly. During the most intense cold, breakdowns were permitted in the heat supply line of a number of Kiev districts of Krivoy Rog, Nikolayev, Zhitomir, and Kirovograd.

But wherever preparations for the winter season were made with full responsibility, the rhythm of production was not substantially violated. For example, in January ferrous metallurgy worked poorly; it fell short of the target by tens of thousands of metric tons of pig iron, steel, and ready rolled stock. And at the same time the collective of a combine as large as the "Krivorozhstal" combine fulfilled the plan for the entire cycle. The rates of increasing production at the combine exeeded the planned annual targets.

As is known, the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo has thoroughly examined the results of work performed by the national economy in January and in the first half of February. The republic's Council of Minsiters has endorsed schedules to compensate for the shortfall. In February, the plans for commodity output and for increasing labor productivity in industrty were fulfilled. The number of enterprises falling short of delivery contracts has somewhat shrunk. Having overcome the lag, chemists produced in the two months more than 30,000 metric tons of above-plan mineral fertilizers.

However, a number of industrial branches have fallen short of the schedules for compensating for the arrears. The Ukrainian Ministry of Local Industry under Comrade Yu.A. Bondar, minister, and Khmelnikskiy, Zaorozhye, and Rovno oblast enterprises simply made a mess of the two-a-month plan for commodity output. [paragraph continues]

The republic's industry as a whole fell short of the target for commodity output by $347 million including machine building enterprises, by R275 million. Every fourth enterprise failed to cope with contract obligations. In the republic's national economy, the plan for profit was fulfilled 4.6 percent, and the shortfall from the target amounted to R243 million, including R175 million in industry, R63 million in transport, and R23 million in construction.

Many enterprises of ferrous metallurgy, of the machine building and the light industries, and construction organizations have also been working in March in an unsatisfactory way. The situation on the republic's railroad has deteriorated. By 20 March, the arrears in freight transportation had increased and amounted to 20.5 million metric tons or to 7.6 days, including 9.5 million metric tons on the Donetsk railroad (under Comrade A.M. Kozhushko, chief), and more than 5 million metric tons on the Dnepr Region railroad (under A.A. Alimov, Chief).

The main causes of the shortfalls continued to lie in the serious shortcomings and omissions permitted in production and labor organization, in the irregular material and technical supplies, and in the fact that many enterprises and associations were not prepared for work under the new management conditions and for the increased requirements of state acceptance.

At this plenum we must request party committees, administrative and economic organs, as well as labor collectives once again /to see to it that the CPSU Central Committee instructions and the urgent measures outlined by the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee are complied with, that the arrears incurred are compensated for as soon as possible (in April-May), and that the rhythm of the annual plan is restored./ Particular pains are to be taken to put the most important and advanced projects into service on schedule. In the republic, there are 14 of them, including 54 in the machine-building complex.

/Our main task is not only to consolidate what was achieved in 1986, but also to ensure and stabilize more significant changes for the better./

In connection with this, what is it that should be particularly attended to?

/First of all,/ there are problems involving the consolidation of contract discipline. With the present scopes of production and cooperation, even the most insignificant breakdowns bring substantial economic and political damage. Unfortunately, since the beginning of the current year the supplies of industrial products to consumers have already fallen short of the target by R63 million.

Ministries, departments, party committees with their party control commissions, and basic party organizations must increase the responsibility of economic leaders for the implementation of contract agreements. This particularly applies to machine building associations and enterprises. Nearly half of them have not coped with their obligations for deliveries.

To a significant extent, this is explainable by shortcomings in the performance of machine building ministries and by the unsatisfactory organization of the production process at many enterprises. Thus the Ministries of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building, of the Electrical Equipment Industry, of Machine-Building for Light and Food Industry and Household, and of the Machine Tool and Tool-Building Industry even in January and February repeatedly readjusted plans for subordinated enterprises. According to data published early in March, the Ministry of the Heavy Machine-Building Industry still has not endorsed the final version of the 1987 material and technical supply plans for the Dneprodzerzhinsk plant named after the newspaper PRAVDA and for the Donetsk mining machine building association. [paragraph continues]

Machine-building ministries have fallen short of the target for supplying their subordinated enterprises with stock by a total of 185,000 metric tons of rolled ferrous metal stock, about 18,000 metric tons of steel pipes, 350 metric tons of welding wire, more than 2 million ball bearings, and many other complementary articles. The republic's Council of Ministers, Gosplan, obkoms, and oblispolkoms must raise these problems on time in the appropriate union organs, and must see to it that these problems are settled and that enterprises and associations improve their performance.

The work of /building organizations/ is to be kept under constant control, especially as there are still many problems in this field. In the current year, big shortfalls from the construction plan have been incurred in Kirovograd, Volyn, and some other oblasts. The program for the Ukrainian Ministry of Construction includes projects which are about to be commissioned but have still not been provided with plan and estimate documents for works worth R154 million. By mid March, this ministry's program for concluding contract agreements had only been implemented by 50 percent. P.Ye. Yesipenko, Ukrainian Council of Ministers deputy chairman; V.I. Ananyev, Ukrainian Gosplan deputy chairman; and V.P. Matviyenko, chief of the Ukrainian republic-level office of the USSR Construction Bank, too slowly settle these questions, and poorly assist construction organizations in restructuring their work.

As in previous years, the construction program is still poorly balanced with the capacities of contracting organizations, and in a number of regions, it is overloaded. In this case, the only way out is to increase by all means the capacities of construction and assembly organizations and primarily of their production base.

It is also essential to enhance the direct construction method. In this regard, the initiative of the republic's Gosplan and State Committee for Material and Technical Supply to create bases that rent construction equipment is very commendable. Comrade V.A. Masol and P.I. Mostovoy must organize the matter in such a way as to provide each oblast and each large city with such bases.

More efforts are needed to raise the technical level of plans for enterprise construction and reconstruction. In the last two years, the estimated costs of construction in the republic were reduced by R1.4 billion, and construction was frozen at 387 projects. Technical documents for 218 projects were sent back to be reworked. Ukrainian ministries, departments, and the Gosstroy must not relax efforts in this sector.

Naturally enough, party committees and executive committees of soviets have to pay constant attention to the development of /the agro-industrial complex./ In questions concerning the intensification of the republic's agriculture, and particularly the increasing productivity and stability of grain production and crop farming, serious shortcomings have been permitted. This is why we must all analyze the state of affairs in the agrarian sector more critically, must look for and use the large reserves available in this field more persistently.

The State Agro-Industrial Committee, administrative organs, leaders and specialists at kolkhozes and sovkhozes should consider it as their first duty to implement the measures mapped out to increase the output of grain and other produce, and must see to it that these measures are taken in time and to the full extent. Party committees and basic organizations must for trheir part keep this activity under control.

As far as the current year is concerned, our central and /first task is to obtain an overall grain yield of at least 50.5 million metric tons./ It is known that, in many oblasts, the conditions of winter crops are complex. [paragraph continues]

Because of the lack of moisture in the soil, winter crops in significant areas have not been sown or have not sprouted. The area to be resown will presumably be as large as last year.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Polituboro has examined the situation in spring preparations and has determined concrete ways to increase grain output. Intensive technologies are, undoubtedly, of decisive importance. In the current year, they will be applied on an area of 7 million hectares, or 44 percent of the total under grain crops. The concrete task is to gather from each intensively tilled hectare 45-50 quintals of grain and in this way to add to the overall yield 8-9 million metric tons.

Apart from this, full use has to be made of the possibilities of corn, the area of which will expand to 3 million hectares. We have cadres, equipment, and also, last but not least, the experience necessary. All these possibilities have to be put into effect, people will have to be mobilized and motivated to gather 12 million metric tons of grain as a minimum, or 40 quintals per hectare.

Concisely put, in the steppe zone it is important to do the utmost to ensure that the planned grain yields are obtained. As far as the other zones are concerned, the plans for grain production have to be substantially overfulfilled by each farm wherever the conditions are favorable. According to estimates made by scientists and specialists, in the forest-steppe zone there is the chance to gather 35-36 quintals, and in the forest zone, 29-30 quintals of grain per hectare, or to achieve per-hectare yields targeted for the end of the current 5-year period. The Ukrainian State Agro-Industrial Committee (Comrade Yu.A. Kolomiyets and A.N. Tkachenko) and the appropriate oblast leaders are expected to handle the application of measures necessary in these zones more responsibly than ever.

In accomplishing all tasks for increasing the productivity and stability of grain farming, the republic counts on assistance on the part of the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee which has thus far been assigning absolutely insufficient equipment and chemical preparations even for intensive technologies.

In this way, the speaker said, to advance restructuring and to successfully cope with a volume of work growing both qualitatively and quantitatively, in each collective people have to work at full capacity, have to accomplish imminent tasks on time, and have to overcome difficulties. A great deal depends, of course, on leading cadres, on the position assumed by a minister, an association or enterprise director, or a party committee secretary; it depends on their persistence, ability, and initiative. One thing is certain: Everything provided for the current year and the 5-year period as a whole by the plans and socialist pledges has to be fulfilled and done without fail.

Care of Man Is To Be Regarded as a Matter of Paramount Importance [subhead]

The main goal of restructuring is to meet the growing needs and demands of the Soviet people. For this reason /the tasks set by the 27th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee January Plenum for the priority development of the social sphere have to be the center of attention of all our cadres./

In recent times, we have succeeded in somewhat intensifying the social bent of the republic's economy. In 1986, the plans for increasing the national incomes, for payments and allowances from public consumption funds were fulfilled. The volumes planned for the industrial production of consumer goods were exceeded, and so were the levels of average wages paid to workers, of salaries paid to employees, and of payments to collective farmers. [paragraph continues]

Additional possibilities are being found to consolidate the material base of the social sphere. Significantly more funds have been assigned for the development of housing construction, for health services, public education, culture, municipal services, trade, public catering, and consumer services.

But life constantly gives convincing evidence that matters take their proper course and that forces and resources are available only where leaders themselves are profoundly and wholeheartedly imbued with concern for people.

In this connection, V.V. Shcherbitskiy mentioned the work performed by the Sumy city party organizations headed, for as long as 15 years, by an energetic and enterprising communist and a deputy to the republic's Supreme Soviet, Mikhail Afanasyevich Lushpa. To a large extent owing to the gorkom and gorispolkom's purposefulness and persistance and to the obkom's support, the plans to put houses into service in the city are being systematically overfulfilled, and the city's enterprises and organizations are participating in the construction of 70 percent of the houses. The proportions of housing construction by direct labor methods are constantly growing.

Also, the city's infrastructure is developing successfully and again, to a large extent, on the basis of proportional participation. In the last 6 years alone, 5 health service establishments, 3 schools, 4 children's combines, and the "Skazka" children's combine were put into service in the city. In addition, a youth house, the oblast library, the central consumer services combine, a market with sheltered stalls, a house for disabled persons, a drama and comedy theater, and an open-air facility for film shows and dances were built from state investments. The architectural features of all these buildings are original, and the city may take legitimate pride in them.

The inhabitants of Sumy have sensibly used old houses and buildings for worship. The latter have accomodated the art and local lore museum, the applied art museum, the philharmonic society; an organ music hall and a planetarium will open shortly.

Some 150 sports areas have been built for the leisure of young people at their living places, and basements in old houses and first floors of houses under construction are being adapted to the activity of hobby clubs and amateur art circles. A comprehensive program for youth education has been worked out and is being consistently implemented in the city.

All these measures provide conditions for enhancing a sound way of live, and raise the working peoples' creative activity.

The restructuring of the countryside has taken a purposeful course in Donetsk, Crimean, Poltava, and a number of other oblasts.

However, it is to be admitted that, on the whole, the work that is being carried out is neither up to the tasks confronting the social sphere, nor to the existing possibilities. Thus far, we have still not managed to turn all cadres toward the needs of people.

Taking into account the circumstance that provisions have been made to discuss the questions of developing the social sphere at a plenum of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee to be held this year, we consider it necessary today only to touch upon the most acute issues, and above all the issue of /housing./

It is only fair to note that a great deal has been done in the republic to accomplish the task set by the 27th party congress -- by the year 2000, to provide each family with a separate apartment or an individual house. [paragraph continues]

In the current year, capital investments in capital construction have been increased -- by utilizing funds intended for production purposes -- by R580 million compared with the 5-year targets. This will make it possible to put into service 2 million square meters of additional housing space, or 40,000 apartments. Following the example of Gorkiy automobile builders, about 200 collectives in the republic have undertaken to meet the housing needs ahead of schedule, by 1995 or even sooner. The number of such collectives is growing day by day, which is a nice characteristic feature of the times.

However, unfortunately, in quite a few cases the funds assigned for these purposes are not being utilized. Last year, for example, the target for putting houses into service was not met by the Ukrainian Ministries of Ferrous Metallurgy, of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, and of the Light Industry, as well as by Odessa and Kherson Oblispolkoms. The plan for cooperative housing construction was not fulfilled. In the countryside, housing constructions from funds raised by the population has declined. And this has occurred in spite of the acute housing shortage, and in spite of the fact that more than 2 million families are on the waiting lists for dwellings or for an improvement in housing conditions. Apparently, leaders guilty of disrupting tasks for putting houses into service have to render accounts to labor collectives, to those who have been waiting for years for an apartment. This will be a good scolding for such leaders.

No proper order has thus far been introduced into a matter as important as providing the working people of enterprises which are under construction with houses. For example, 6 enterprises under various ministries are being built side by side in the city of Zaporozhye. They already have personnel numbering close to 10,000. In the meantime, the plans for building houses for these people have only been fulfilled a little over 20 percent. And the obkom and the oblispolkom, respectively headed by Comrades A.P. Sazonov and P.I. Moskalkov, have assumed the role of impartial onlooker, although the problem has been overdue for a long time and must be settled without any delay.

Also, tasks involving the maintenance of housing resources, and expanding the repair and construction of houses, are being accomplished in an unsatisfactory manner.

In the very near future, the Ukrainian Council of Ministers, Gosplan, all ministries, departments, and oblispolkoms must in each oblast, city rayon, and collective complete the work to find possibilities to accomplish without fail the task set by the party congress. We regard as a reserve for accomplishing this task housing construction by direct labor methods, including the physical engagement of people on the waiting lists. The proportions of direct labor should be increased 2-3 times as a minimum, and this will make it possible to put into service each year up to 3 million square meters of additional housing space.

It is also important to increase assistance to people building their individual houses, to more vigorously promote cooperative construction, and the creation of housing complexes for young people. Of course, it is essential everywhere to see to it that the plans for contract construction are fulfilled, and that full use is made of the right to spend 10 percent of funds allocated for production construction on the development of the social sphere. To exhaust all these measures, the Ukrainian Ministry of the Building Materials Industry, Gosplan, and oblispolkoms have to make the calculations necessary and to take measures to steeply raise the production of building materials and sanitary equipment.

The party regards it as a matter of paramount social importance to /boost the Soviet people's health./ However, in the republic's health services, things are not going very well. The material base and the cadres potential have been utilized ineffectively. There have been no apparent changes for the better in the protection of motherhood and childhood, and in reducing the number of cases of the most common illnesses.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has repeatedly criticized the Ukrainian Ministry of Health and its minister personally. But the situation has improved very slowly. Evidence of this is the growing number of letters in which people express serious complaints about the work of individual hospitals and polyclinics, about callousness and negligence on the part of the medical personnel, and about real lack of charity. Tolerance to shortcomngs in the development of such an important sphere on the part of Comrade M. A. Orlik, Ukrainian Council of Ministers deputy chairman is also incomprehensible.

In health services, there are many good leaders and real devotees to their vocation. Precisely those people are called upon to struggle for restructuring, and local soviets are expected to assist them by all means, to constantly enhance health services and their material base.

The next important social task is to /saturate the market with high-quality commodities and services/ as soon as possible. It must be admitted frankly that no radical changes for the better have thus far occurred in this sector. In 1986, the production volume of consumer goods merely increased 1 percent. The Ukrainian Ministries of the Light Industry and of Local Industry, the State Committee for Vocational Education, as well as Vinnitsa, Sumy, Ternopol, and Cherkassy Oblasts did not cope with the tasks set. The quality of many commodities remains extremely poor.

Mainly because of the insufficient commodity stocks, the plan for retail commodity turnover was not fulfilled in most oblasts.

Unfortunately, in the current year there have also not been changes for the better. Moreover, compared with the last year, the volume of goods production has even declined by 3 percent, including in the light industry, by 5.6 percent. As a result of this, the plan for commodity turnover has been ruined. Commodity stock in trade has sunk significantly below the norms.

Naturally enough, emergency measures have to be taken, including also increasing commodity production in the branches of the "A" group. Obkoms and Comrade Ye.V. Kachalovskiy, the republic's Council of Ministers first deputy chairman responsible for this sector, must be more exacting with regard to enterprise leaders who imperil the implementation of the comprehensive commodity program. More businesslike zeal and persistence in this field are expected from the Central Committee department and Comrade M.A. Skoromnyuk, its chief.

It is no less important to make use of the possibilities existing in the field /to improve foodstuff supplies./ The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo has approved for the current year additional measures to increase food resources in the republic. These measures include promotion of subsidiary farms under enterprises, private holdings of the population, collective gardening and vegetable growing, as well as by improvement of the performance of consumers cooperative societies, kolkhoz markets, and food industries. Measures have been envisaged to expand the variety and to improve the quality of foodstuffs. Party committee secretaries and Central Committee department chiefs, primarily Comrades Ye.R. Chulakov and D.D. Yashchenko, are obligated to strictly control their implementation.

V.V. Shcherbitskiy also called attention to the fact that, in many oblasts, freezer capacities have been overloaded. This hampers the receipt of cattle and reduces the quality of meat products. Taking into account the measures adopted by the Ukrainian Council of Ministers, obkoms and oblispolkoms in the field should make use of the rights given to them and to settle these problems in a timely and competent manner.

There is more than one problem. In recent times, the sale of sugar to the population has increased in many oblasts. To some extent, this has been brought about by the reduction in sugar allotments to beet growers. There are grounds for suspecting that, at some places, this phenomenon is to be explained by the growing practice of moonshining and by the slackened struggle against this evil. Individual comrades apparently consider that the struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism is already a problem of the past. In the field, this results in weaker and fewer anti-alcoholic measures, and this is inadmissible. Obkoms and oblipolkoms must have a deep and constant insight into these questions, and must everywhere invigorate the struggle against drunkenness.

More attention has to be paid to manning a sector as important as /trade./ It is no secret that, in the apparatus of the Ukrainian Ministry of Trade and the Ukrainian Consumers Union, many functionaries are sluggish and unreceptive to new things; in a word, they ahve become stale. Comrades V.G. Starunsky and S.V. Litvinenko with their deputies seem to have reconciled themselves to shortcomings. In the very near future, the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee will thoroughly examine why the Ukrainian Ministry of Trade and the Consumer Union are so slow to restructure, and will draw the appropriate conclusions.

It must also be stated that /the system of the Ukrainian Ministry of Consumer Services, changed over to/ the new management conditions more than a year ago, has been working, as before, poorly. For the ministry's leadership, and personally for Comrade V.I. Slinchenko, minister, it is high time to stop looking for the so-called "objective" causes of shortcomings, to earnestly come to grips with cadre work, and to accelerate development in the branch.

As is known, to more fully meet the population's demand for commodities and services, the CPSU Central Committee has endorsed measures to set up cooperative societies for the production of consumer goods. The number of such collectives working in the republic on cooperative principles has already exceeded 100. First experience shows that the new enterprises are quicker and more elastic in their reaction to people's demands. Truly enough, practically nobody knows anything about this experience because in this sector (and, by the way, with regard to many other initiatives) publicity is literally limp.

Before the end of the current month, the number of the republic's cooperative societies of various types will more than double. This undertaking has been vigorously addressed in the State Committee for Material and Technical Supply, as well as in Donetsk, Zaporozhyi, Ternopol, Zakarpatskaya, and a number of other oblasts. Unfortunately, this does not apply to the Ministries of Local Industry and of Housing and Municipal Services, to the Ukrainian Consumers Union, to Zhitomir, Kiev, Volyn, and Sumy Oblasts whose leaders are still waiting for something, looking around, and scrutinizing. Meanwhile, time flies.

In May, the USSR law on individual labor activity comes into force. The appropriate ministries and local soviets must handle all these problems more courageously, perhaps must even take a reasonable risk, but they must accumulate, so to speak, their own experience, must not wait for ready-made prescriptions because they simply do not exist.

The speaker empahsized that party organizations, soviet executive committees, and trade unions were obligated to take regular care of war and labor veterans, of ex-servicemen who have discharged their internationalist duty, of the families of those fallen, and of children under the state's care. This is our sacred duty, he said. This has to be reiterated once again because, in Dnepropetrovsk (the city of Nikopol), Vinnits, and Nikolayev Oblasts, there have been scandalous cases revealed of a callous and unattentive treatment of people; this is unpardonable.

Pains must be taken everywhere to ensure all measures are taken to implement the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, and the AUCCTU on further improving services to old and disabled people, including the expansion of the construction of boarding houses, and the improvement of medical cultural, consumer, and other social services.

As before, constant attention must be paid to the personnel engaged inthe 30-km zone around the Chernobyl AES and to the evacuees. Normal conditions must be provided for their work, lives, and leisure.

In taking care, as they say, of daily bread, dwellings, and lives, we have to radically change our attitude toward the satisfaction of /people's spiritual demands./ First of all, reasonable use has to be made of existing enormous creative potential and of the material base.

However, in the field of restructuring and of eliminating phenomena of stagnation, the Ukrainian Ministry of Culture and Comrade Minister Yu.A. Olenenko, personally, have thus far been inactive, and frequently even simply helpless. After all, the republic's theaters give shows in half empty halls, and the clubs have been underutilized. Serious shortcomings in variety show and concert activity have become a constant topic discussed in the press.

In Dnepropetrovsk, Poltava, Khmelnitskiy, and Chernigov Oblasts, there have been cases of criminally indifferent attitudes toward cultural monuments, toward the safety of museum and book resources.

In 1986, the plan for commissioning houses of culture from state capital investments was fulfilled merely 59 percent, in Zaporozhye Olbast, even 18 percent, and in Nikolayev Oblast, 22 percent.

As is known, the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have adopted a number of important decisions to strengthen the material-technical base of culture, to improve the activity of creative unions and concert organizations, to promote imitative art, and to build rayon houses of culture and rural clubs. Party committees, local soviets, and organs of culture are obligated to see to it these decisions are complied with, are obligated to have a deep insight into the vital problems of culture, to settle these problems in a more energetic and purposeful manner, and to increase exactingness to cadres engaged in this sphere. This directly applies to the Central Committee's Cultural Department and Comrade B.V. Ivanenko, its chief.

In this way, there are many tasks in the sociocultural sphere, and all of them are important and complex. We are obligated to accomplish them. The leading sectors have to be reinforced with enterprising, competent, and ideologically mature cadres, and organizational and political work in collectives has to be restructured more vigorously. Each worker in this sphere must realize restructuring implies his or her attitude toward the matter at hand, toward his or her obligations, and that callousness and indifference to people are, in the process of renewal, obstacles which we mercilessly combat and will combat.

/Consistently Implementing Party Directives Concerning the Democratization of Public Life, the Expansion of Openness, and the Development of Criticism and Self-Criticism/ [subhead]

Restructuring is only possible through democracy and owing to democracy, the January Central Committee Plenum emphasized.

/In relying on Marxist-Leninist teaching, the plenum has substantially broadened our ideas on the ways of developing socialist democracy, and has enriched its conception with new theses aimed at further deepening the people's self-management./

In implementing the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee Plenum, it is essential to make full use first of all of the existing and tested forms of the working people's participation in management. It is necessary to continue the resolute struggle against formalism and orchestration in holding gatherings, aktiv meetings, plenums, and sessions. As an analysis showed, in Nikolayev Oblast party organizations, many party committees, including the obkom, hold their plenums without businesslike and critical discussions, speeches boil down, as a rule, to accountability reports delivered within a closed circle [samootchety]. Adopted decisions are vague and do not contain well-considered measures to eliminate shortcomings.

The speaker noted that in the composition of all obkom, gorkom, and raykom bureaus there were elected workers and kolkhoz farmers. This enables the collective body to directly rely on their knowledge of the state of affairs in the field. This point has not been understood everywhere. In Vinnitsa and Donetsk Obkoms, one-third -- and in Dnepropetrovsk and Ivano-Frankovsk Obkom, even a half -- of bureau sessions were held in 1986 without the participation of the workers and kolkhoz farmers elected to them. Such cases have to be resolutely eliminated.

The present task is /to vigorously apply new democratic forms in all spheres of the Soviet people's lives and activity./ As far as production is concerned, the point is to endow collective councils and collective general meetings with ample powers within the entire range of production and cadre problems, and to introduce everywhere the practice of electing leaders of enterprises and of all production subunits.

In the republic, there is some -- truly enough, still modest -- experience in expanding elections. In Sakhnovshchinskiy Rayon, Kharkov Oblast; Balaklavskiy Rayon, Crimean Oblast; Oratovskiy Rayon, Vinnitsa Oblast; in the city of Ordzhonikidze, Dnepropetrovsk Oblast; and some others, raykom and gorkom first secretaries were already elected by secret ballot from among two or three candidates. In the same way there were also elected a number of rayispolkom chairmen and secretaries of large basic party organizations.

As is known from press reports, during the accountability and election campaign in the Komsomol and trade unions many candidacies to higher-level elective bodies were discussed in advance in basic organizations and labor collectives.

New practices have also been applied in appointing economic cadres. In the republic, there have been 462 leaders of industrial, building, transport, and communications enterprises, and sovkhoz directors elected; more than 25,000 shop chiefs, foremen, and team leaders; and 18,500 kolkhoz and sovkhoz team and link leaders. These new activities have been going on rather well in Khmelnitskiy, Kharkov, Cherkassy, and Donetsk Oblasts. At the same time, Ivano-Frankovsk, Crimean, and other oblasts have been very timid in applying the new forms of electing economic leaders.

Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee departments and obkoms are expected to generalize the existing experience and to work out appropriate recommendations.

It is to be particularly emphasized that, under the conditions of elections, the role and responsibility of basic party organizations, trade union and Komsomol organizations, as well as of their committee and bureau members, have significantly increased. They are obligated to be completely familiar with people's opinions about leaders at all levels, as well as about workers who are still in the reserve; problems concerning cadre reshuffles have to be discussed openly, and not in secrecy. It must be borne in mind that there are collectives that have reconciled themselves with, and even become used to, leaders whose main concern is to beat the plan down to a minimum, and to blow the wage fund up to a maximum. Party committees are expected to see to it that, in this respect too, the atmosphere is exacting and demanding.

There is a need for improvements in the composition of administrative organs. After all, it is not a secret that many executive committees are still a long way from restructuring.

In particular, the Party Control Committee under the CPSU Central Committee has recently revealed serious shortcomings in the restructing of Kherson Oblispolkom. Comrade M.M. Kushnirenko, oblispolkom chairman; his deputies; and administration and section leaders lack self-criticism in evaluating the results of work, display no initiative in increasing the independence and activity of lower soviets, and frequently seek to shift the examination of their problems to party and other bodies. The oblispolkom apparatus has reconciled itself with negligence in many sectors, with red tape, with a bureaucratic treatment of people, and has failed to rid itself of the habit of giving noncommittal promises and assurances, which bring about many citizens' complaints to various offices.

An examination of the situation in the field shows that similar shortcomings are, to a lesser or greater extent, also inherent in many executive committees of oblast, city, and rayon soviets. If accountability reports rendered by leaders of executive committees, or their sections and administrations, directly to labor collectives are organized in earnest, people themselves will tell who is able to work in the new way, and who is not in a position to restructure. After all, in executive committees there are still scores of incorrigible bureaucrats indifferent to people. How do they disrespectfully speak, frequently even to war veterans? Such people have to be eliminated most resolutely.

Earnest thought must be given to the reinforcement of the apparatus of soviets (and not only of soviets) with new cadres capable of thinking and acting in the new way, and new possibilities inherent in certifying apparatus workers in administrative and public organizations have to be used for this purpose. In deepening democratic principles in the activity of soviets, and in boosting their influence on the accelerating socioeconomic development, the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium is called upon to assume a more active position. It should display more initiative, particularly in perfecting the practice of holding sessions, inquiries on the part of deputies, and in involving the wide masses in state administration. It should also exert more effective control over the observation legislation, and over the activity of subordinated organs.

The democratization of society has posed the task /of tightening control over the activity of cadres/ in a new way. It is important to constantly perfect control "from above" and particularly "from below," and to consistently put into effect the Leninist requirements that the activity of leading organs "be open for all, and that it be performed in sight of all."

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and Secretary V.V. Shcherbitskiy said, constantly examine the progress made in restructuring in the field, they examine major, key problems concerning party control over socioeconomic construction, as well as improvements in the style of organizational and ideological work. In the last two years, the Central Committee has discussed reports rendered by almost all obkoms, by many gorkoms and raykoms, as well as by a number of ministries, departments, and oblispolkoms.

It must, however, be admitted that the activity of the Central Committee, the Council of Ministers, and of many local organs lacks consistent and thorough control over the implementation of adopted decisions. This is why they frequently have to adopt repeated decisions, and this adversely affects their prestige, as well as weakens executive discipline. These are precisely the problems which should be given more attention by the Party Control Commission under the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee. Obkoms must also see to it that their respective commissions restructure their activity, and that these commissions are reinforced by well-prepared, prestigious, and principled workers.

The number of checkups and controls is still declining slowly, and coordination among them is insufficient. The real results of these checkups are poor. Moreover, they divert many people and frequently impede normal work. For example, last year 490 functionaries of the republic's leading organs visited Donetsk Oblast, spending a total of nearly 3,700 days there. If one adds to this business trips organized by other organizations and departments, as well as checkups carried out by local organs, it will be obvious how big the avalanche of controllers descending on collectives is each day. The situation in Rovno and some other oblasts is identical. The Central Committee Secretariat, the Council of Ministers, the People's Control Committee of the Ukrainian SSR have repeatedly intended to set the checkups in order. They have failed. Is this task really beyond our strength?

To further democratize public life, to expand openness, and to promote criticism and self-criticism, it is essential to make fuller use -- from the Central Committee on the top down to raykoms -- of the mass media and to give them active support. This was already discussed at the recent journalists congress.

Some comrades have expressed apprehensions that the developing criticism and self-criticism could undermine the prestige of oblast and republic-level organs and their leaders. This point of view is politically erroneous. On the contrary, both criticism aimed at eliminating shortcomings and an objective scrutiny of our experience and achievements in restructuring will only strengthen the prestige of party, administrative, and economic organs, as well as of our entire socialist system. "Have the courage," V.I. Lenin emphasized, "to disclose our sores to diagnose them without hypocrisy and official falsehood, and to heal them in the right way" (V.I. Lenin, Complete Collected Works, Vol 8, p 165).

Suppression of criticism and intervention in the work of the mass media must not be permitted under any circumstances. Naturally enough, all this increases the responsibility of the press for objectivity and effectiveness of its publications, and calls for its reinforcement with qualified cadres, as well as for improvements in party leadership. Central Committee Secretary Comrade V. Ivashko, the Propaganda and Agitation Department, and Comrade L.M. Kravchuk, the latter's chief, are expected to attend better to this important sector and to settle imminent cadre problems more quickly.

In a word, broad publicity. Criticism, self-criticism, and control on the part of the masses should become the constant and most reliable instruments of both the party and our Soviet democracy.

In connection with this, it is particularly important to intensify the efforts to cultivate high political qualities among our cadres and among all working people. It must be borne in mind that, in the not too distant past, social practice not always fostered the ability and, mainly, the responsibility of people to live and work under condition of broad democracy and openness.

The shortcomings of the "administrative-pressure" work style are being revealed, day in and day out, with growing clarity. After all, having discarded some details, without fail one reaches the unequivocal conclusion: What happened in Voroshilovgrad, Dnepropetrovsk, and Lvov Obkoms was brought about mainly by the absence of real democracy and openness, by the absence of criticism and self-criticism. The principles of collectivism in leadership were violated, and problems requiring discussion were settled single-handedly. All this resulted in complacency, in belief in the infallibility of only one's own point of view, and even in a disrespectful attitude toward the laws.

One cannot say the first secretaries of these obkoms were not advised of serious shortcomings in their work style. It was, and repeatedly: At plenums, at the sessions of the Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat, at conferences and discussions held in the Central Committee. However, and unfortunately, they failed to draw the appropriate conclusions. The Central Committee was obligated to relieve Comrades B.T. Goncharenko and V.F. Dobrik of their duties.

Having discussed the way Dnepropetrovsk Obkom complied with the 27th CPSU Congress requirements regarding restructuring party control over the oblast's socioeconomic development and with the note by the CPSU Central Committee departments, the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee severely reprimanded Comrade V.G. Boyko for violating the principle of collective leadership, for serious shortcomings in work style, and for serious errors in the selection of cadres for law-enforcing organs. The question of his further remaining in the post of obkom first secretary was submitted to an obkom plenum for examination. Having discussed the decision of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and the note by CPSU Central Committee departments and having taken into account the opinion of the obkom bureau, the obkom plenum came to the conclusion that it was impossible to keep Comrade V.G. Boyko in the post of first secretary any longer. All this is known from press reports. The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has seconded the obkom plenum in its decision, and has informed the CPSU Central Committee of this.

Everyone should draw the most severe conclusions from this bitter experience. One's attention is called to the fact that, in these obkoms, many bureau members were also a long way from behaving in an exemplary manner; they did not properly adhere to principles, and were simply waiting for higher-level organs to raise the issue of shortcomings in their work.

Consequently, we must analyze the work performed by obkom, gorkom, and raykom bureaus significantly better, and must eliminate shortcomings in their work in time.

In the practice of holding party organ plenums and party aktiv meetings, shortcomings are being eliminated too slowly. Many of these pleunms and meetings still have not become a model in the struggle against routine, inertness, and the obsolete style of leadership, have not turned into a school of a new way of thinking, of developing non-standard attitudes toward the settlement of existing problems. The most resolute steps are to be taken to eliminate these shortcomings.

In summing up what has been said, the following conclusion must be drawn: /Shortcomings must be eliminated more persistently, and the complex and qualitatively new tasks must be accomplished in a bolder and more competent way./ May the generally high educational level of cadres as well as the rather good vocational preparation and experience of the latter, make no one complaisant. What we have in mind is a new style of thinking, new methods of leadership, and last but not least, the ability to work under the conditions of developing broad democracy and openness. This is what everyone must learn.

/The Perfection of Cadre Work Is a Decisive Link in Restructuring/ [subhead]

To implement in practice the cadre policy worked out by the Central Committee January Plenum, we have a good base and a reliable cadre potential.

The analysis of the cadre composition, made by the Central Committee each year, presents an opportunity to see changes and trends taking place, and to eliminate shortcomings. In the last 5 years, the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat listened to reports rendered by 6 obkoms and by leaders of 5 ministries and departments on questions concerning cadre work. Measures were also examined to improve cadre work in the agro-industrial complex, in the light industry, in the system of vocational and technical education, and in a number of basic party organizations.

As early as the 25th Ukrainian Communist Party Congress, it was emphasized that any infringement, abuse or complicity in infringements, as well as a conciliatory attitude toward violators, were incompatible with membership of the party, and more so with holding a leading post. Wherever this attitude was strictly observed, and wherever exactingness and adherence to principles were displayed with regard to cadres, no serious shortcomings were incurred in cadre work. In March 1985, issues concerning the selection, distribution, and education of cadres were discussed at a plenum of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee.

The entire cadre work significantly was invigorated following the CPSU Central Committee April 1985 Plenum. A number of sectors were reinforced with trained people. In particular, more than one-fifth of functionaries confirmable by the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee were replaced.

Nonetheless, V.V. Shcherbitskiy pointed out, /in contemplating cadre work from the positions of the CPSU Central Committee January Plenum, we see in this sector a need for changes, for deep changes./ The restructuring condition, like litmus paper, have perfectly shown that, in leading posts in a number of sectors, there were still inactive and unenterprising people, people trudging along behind events. Among leaders, there are many people who in the past used to work well, but then proved to be unprepared to accomplish new and more complex tasks.

Precisely these two circumstances of principled importance have to be kept in mind first of all in organizing the implementation of the CPSU Central Committee January Plenum directives and in settling both the current and long-term problems of cadre policy.

Unfortunately, it must be pointed out that some party committees tolerate people in leading posts who not only are unable to ensure restructuring in the entrusted sector, but have also proved to have been obviously unfit in the post for years. Thus, Mashevskiy Rayon party organization in Poltava Oblast has been headed, since 1968, by Comrade N.V. Khomenko. In the 9th 5-year period, the rayon fulfilled the plan for the procurement of agricultural produce for 4 indexes out of the 9, in the 10th period, for 2 indexes, and in the 11th period, for 4 indexes. [paragraph continues]

The plan for grain was not fulfilled even once. But after all, the rayon has the oblast's best lands evaluated in a land survey at 86 points compared with the oblast average of 72 points. It is incomprehensible in this case how the obkom bureau and Comrade F.T. Morgun personally could have tolerated this situation for so many years.

Poor knowledge of people also happens to bring about errors in replacing cadres. As a result, a new functionary not only fails to improve the situation, but also permits new serious shortcomings.

Evidence of this is Voznesensk in Nikolay Oblast where, 4 years ago, Comrade A.N. Adamov was elected gorkom first secretary. Having started by abusing his official status, he slid in no time to the practice of shielding infrigers of the law, drunkards and swindlers. What about the obkom? The obkom only reprimanded Adamov. Was it not evident, Comrade L.G. Sharayev, that an error was made and what was necessary to correct it immediately?

The cause of such miscalculations, the speaker emphasized, lies in the lack of a well-considered system for cadre work. As a result of this, replacements are frequently being made in a hurry, at the last moment.

Concrete examples were mentioned. In 1976, the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee called the attention of Sumy Obkom to shortcomings in the selection, distribution, and education of cadres in Glukhovskiy Rayon, and authorized Comrade I.M. Pyavka to be coopted to the gorkom and to be elected gorkom first secretary. After 10 years, the rayon still did not have a reserve of cadres. In bringing up the issue of relieving Comrade I.M. Pyavka, the obkom again proposed a candidate from another rayon and requested the Central Committee to authorize /cooptation for the third time in a row./

In 1985, Comrade G.A. Protsik was, without a thorough examination, also promoted to the post of Glukhovskiy Rayispolkom chairman. The Central Committee called the Obkom's attention to this fact. G.A. Protsik was severely reprimanded for complicity in doctoring the books, the reprimand was recorded in his file, and Protsik himself was dismissed from his post. By the way, in the same rayon 13 kolkhoz chairmen, 4 party organization secretaries, 6 chief agronomists, and 2 deputy chairmen of the rayon's agro-industrial association have been brought to strict party account for doctoring the books and eyewash. This, Comrade I.G. Grintsov, was a result of failure in cadre work in this rayon.

It is known how important the position held by Vinnitsa Oblast is in the republic's agro-industrial complex. In recent times the oblast has begun to yield its positions in agriculture. In this case the causes were unequivocal, but the main ones lay in serious shortcomings in cadre work at all levels. The composition of kolkhoz chairmen, sovkhoz directors, and chief farm specialists is among the poorest in the republic. In the last 5-year period, 50 percent of the chief farm agronomists were replaced, but the number of highly qualified specialists among them not only did not increase, but even declined. With such an attitude toward cadre work, Comrade L.I. Krivoruchko, it will be very difficult to restructure.

What specifically has to be done, then, to raise cadre work to the level of the present requirements?

/Point one: While ensuring continuity, it is essential to settle imminent cadre problems in time, to systematically and -- what matters more -- more boldly reinforce cadres with new blood, with talented people./

No time must be spared to help these people to become broad-minded and vigorous leaders. Notwithstanding the fact that in the 1981-85 period 60 percent of obkom secretaries, 88 percent of gorkom and raykom secretaries, and more than 50 percent of ministers and gorispolkom and rayispolkom chairman were exchanged, in some sectors there are still stagnation with regard to cadres. The influx of young and promising functionaries is still inefficient. After all, out of the 259 obkom secretaries and oblispolkom deputy chairmen, only 4 are under 40. The average age of raykom and gorkom secretaries in Zakarpatskaya and Chernovtsy Oblasts, as well as in the city of Kiev, is about 50 years.

One cannot regard as normal the situation which has emerged in the apparatus of the Council of Ministers, Gosplan, and a number of ministers and departments in which functionaries have reached or are very close to retirement age.

While consistently reinforcing lagging sectors, we must not rush to the other extreme, we must not permit an unjustifiably high fluctuation among leaders, a cadre leap frog. Can one regard as reasonable the fact that, in many rayons of Chernigov, Voroshilovgrad, Kharkov, and some other oblasts, the staff of kolkhoz chairmen was almost fuly renewed in 5 years? In one 5-year period first secretaries were exchanged three times in Kievskiy Raykom in Poltava, Suvorovskiy Raykom in Kherson, and 16 gorispolkoms and rayispolkoms also changed hands as many times. Cadres come and go, but shortcomings unfortunately stay. It is high time to treat this chronic illness -- to treat it in earnest.

/Point two: Party organizations are called upon to intensify the education of cadres, to cultivate among them a sharp attitude toward shortcomings, an awareness of the need for wide democratization and openness./

This has to be repeated because some obkoms, ministries, and departments are too mild in assessing phenomena as evil as book doctoring and deviations from moral norms. For example, in November 1986 the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee severely censured Comrade I.I. Grunyanskiy, Ukrainian minister of the timber and wood processing industry, for serious shortcomings in the struggle against book doctoring. How did the minister respond to the Central Committee decision? By order, he merely deprived individual functionaries of bonuses, and simply reprimanded some others. What about adherence to principles?

The way the Ukrainian Ministries of Motor Transport, of Construction, of Grain Products, and some other ministries and departments react to eyewash is also good for nothing. Party organizations are obligated to examine each case of deceiving the state as a grave crime against official duties, a crime incompatible with party membership.

The struggle against book doctoring also has to be intensified by the republic's People's Control Committee.

/Point three: In selecting and promoting cadres, it is to be borne in mind, under all circumstances, that the cadre policy is a class policy./

It is essential to bring forward and promote front-ranking workers and kolkhoz farmers to leading posts more boldly. These people know life perfectly well, they have been educated in the spirit of proletarian intolerance toward falsehood and servility. They will undoubtedly contribute many new and modern elements to the style of work of party committees and state and public organizations.

It is also important to openly select people for promotion from among both the Communists and the nonparty members. Nonparty comrades in the republic at present man nearly 9,000 posts that are confirmed by the Central Committee, obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms. This is not much. Engaging nonparty members more actively in the control of various sectors of the economy, science, and culture will significantly expand our cadre possibilities and will promote the democratization of public life.

The same applies to promoting women to leading jobs. Notwithstanding the fact that in the last 2 years the number of women among leaders increased, particularly at the city and the rayon level, this problem still continues to be topical. In 15 oblasts of the republic there are no women among the obkom secretaries, and in 12 oblasts, among the section chiefs. What also attracts attention is the fact that in the republic as a whole 80 percent (and in a number of oblasts, even more) of the female gorkom and raykom secretaries are in charge of ideological work. This is an obvious distortion. Women can and should be more boldly entrusted with other sectors.

/Point four: In cadre work it is of principled importance to take account of the deepening internationalization process in all sectors of our society's life./

It is to be stated that, on the whole, the cadre crops reflects the multinational composition of the republic's population. For example, among the functionaries confirmed by the Central Committee, Ukrainians amount to 72 percent; Russians to 25 percent; and people of other nationalities to about 3 percent. The same applies to most oblasts. Further efforts are to be made in oblasts, cities, and rayons so persons belonging to the nationalities living there are duly represented among the leading cadres.

It is important to always focus attention on the education of our cadres and of all working people in the spirit of Soviet patriotism and proletarian internationalism, and to utilize to the full extent the exchanges of experience with fraternal republics in the interest of accelerating socioeconomic development. This will help further consolidate friendship among people and will preclude manifestations of parochialism, national narrow-mindedness, and conceit.

V.V. Shcherbitskiy dealt with the major tasks to improve work among the individual categories of cadres.

First of all, he said, let me speak about /cadres in party organizations./ In terms of education, professional training, and experience their composition as a whole enables us to accomplish the outstanding tasks. We must not turn a blind eye to the technocratic attitude permitted to a significant extent in the selection of cadres. This attitude introduced economic distributive methods into the work of party committees and resulted in their substituting for the economic and administrative organs.

In some cases party committees continue to be keen on adopting joint decisions and on holding many conferences on economic topics, or they even directly take upon themselves the accomplishment of the current production tasks. This applies to Kirovograd, Chernovtsy, and some other obkoms.

One must not turn a blind eye to the fact that the importance of party political education is frequently underestimated in work among party cadres. In the republic there are -- and quite appreciable -- possibilities of obtaining it. We are a long way from having properly committed graduates from party educational institutions. In the last 5 years, for example, Voroshilovgrad, Dnepropetrovsk, Donetsk, Zaporozhye, Crimean, Kharkov, and Chernovtsky Obkoms trained 426 functionaries in permanent higher party schools. Out of these only 11 have been engaged as gorkom and raykom secretaries. Moreover, 44 percent of obkom secretaries do not have party political education.

Obviously, insufficient attention to the political training of cadres is also responsible for the lingering itch to give commands and for voluntarism in accomplishing the outstanding tasks. This is particularly noticeable at the rayon and city levels.

What matters now is to render practical assistance to gorkoms and raykoms in restructuring their work, and to increase their role as organs of political leadership. Significant improvements are also needed in work among the secretaries of basic party organizations. For these posts we must select prestigious and respected people who reflect the labor collective's conscience, and whose position is party-like and principled, always and in every case.

Restructuring has undoubtedly confronted /trade union and Komsomol cadres/ with more complex tasks. At the recent trade union and Komsomol congresses, the Ukrainian Trade Union Council Presidium, Comrade V.A. Sologub personally, the Ukrainian Komsomol Central Committee Bureau, and Comrade V.I. Tsybukh were seriously criticized for shortcomings in restructuring cadre policy. The congresses thoroughly examined what must be done, and how to improve cadre work. It is sufficient to note that many new people were elected to leading posts. Nearly 33 percent of the chairmen of trade union committees and councils, more than 46 percent of the secretaries of city and raykom Komsomol committees, and 50 percent of basic Komsomol organization secretaries were elected for the first time. It is essential to organize training for newly elected comrades everywhere, so that they will be able to join in the work vigorously as soon as possible.

Of course, the share of responsibility shouldered by /economic cadres/ in accomplishing the acceleration tasks is enormous, and this was noted.

The shortage of qualified specialists, particularly in the middle brackets, to staff a number of important sectors adversely affected the performance of enterprises. Even in a branch as crucial as machine building, only 50 percent of shop chiefs and engineering-technical personnel have higher education. How does the Ukrainian Ministry of Power and Electrification expect to cope with the new tasks when some 25 percent of its apparatus personnel are not specialists in the branch, and 33 percent of them lack experience in the work of power enterprises? Unfortunately, this is a situation that does not only prevail in this branch, and it must be remedied.

Life requires earnest attention to the training and retraining of specialists and leaders for the economic services which have a personnel of 670,000. However, only 25 percent of them have higher education, and 20 percent an economic education. Even in the republic's Gosplan — our headquarters for economic work -- only one deputy chairman, as well as only 25 percent of the Gosplan board members and department chiefs have basic economic education.

The Council of Ministers, Central Committee secretaries and departments, and ministerial board and departments must closely examine the composition of cadres in each branch, must review the structure, functions, and tasks of the apparatus, must eliminate superfluous links, and must staff all subunits with good specialists who have experienced of life.

The system of cadre retraining must no longer remain unchanged. In the republic there are 457 institutes with their branches and departments, as well as various courses engaged in upgrading the qualities of various kinds of specialists. Many of them perform poorly and do not cope with the set tasks. Unfortunately, the National Economic Management Institute still has not turned into a center enabling production organizers to master the latest achievements of management science and advanced experience. This question also deserves most earnest attention from the republic's Council of Ministers.

The CPSU Central Committee January plenum's conclusion, V.V. Shcherbitskiy continued, that /the accomplishment of practical tasks has been adversely affected by stagnation in many sectors of scientific theory/ also fully applies to our republic.

As the discussion held in the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee on the progress in restructuring the institutes of the Social Sociences Section of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences showed, shortfalls had occurred in this sector, obvious disproportions had emerged in the age structure, and the intake of new blood had not been respected. The attention of Comrade I.I. Lukinov, vice president of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, was called to this fact.

Similar shortcomings are also inherent in other scientific institutions. Thus, early in the seventies nearly 50 percent of the republic's scientists were at the most creative age of 30-40 years. This proportion has now shrunk to below 33 percent.

Something that is also absolutely abnormal is the fact that individual scientific schools have assumed proportions that are inverse to the topicality of the problems they deal with, while new sectors are frequently barely smouldering. It is obvious that the only way to overcome difficulties in providing cadres for both new and traditional scientific sectors is to develop a well-considered system of selecting talented young people and of promoting the new generation of scientists in time.

The Presidium of the Academy of Sciences is expected to give careful thought to these tasks and, guided by the directives of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, to settle them immediately and without any delay. In accomplishing these and the other tasks life sets for science, more vigor and a creative attitude toward the matter should be displayed by Central Committee secretaries, Ukrainian Council of Ministers deputy chairmen, and of course by the Science and Educational Institutions Department of the Central Committee, headed by Comrade F.M. Rudich.

A great deal still has to be done to engage in earnest all detachments of /the ideological front/ in restructuring.

It is obvious to all that full-blooded spiritual life is to be large extent determined by people who are active in the sphere of culture and art, and by the way they work. Of course, there is every reason to expect high-level works of art from leading and recognized masters. The task of invigorating both the scientific and the creative process cannot be accomplished without attenting to the younger generation, to the influx of new talent. Can one consider the situation in the republic's Writers Union to be favorable when only 15 out of its 1,100 members are below 30, and when the average age of members admitted in the past 5-year period was over 47 years?

Many cadre problems have also accumulated in cultural and educational institutions, particularly in the countryside.

Once again this attests to the need for significant improvements in the supply of cadres to a number of important sectors of ideological work. To do this, party committees, ministries, departments, and creative unions must unite their forces.

In the report particular reference was made to /cadres in law enforcing organs./ In recent years the republic has intensified the struggle against crime, various kinds of abuse and theft, and against corruption. Last year, for example, a large group of plunderers and bribe takers was uncovered in Kharkov Oblast. [paragraph continues]

It had operated for 5 years within the system of the oblast consumer services administration. In this case the most disturbing thing was the fact that criminals were combined [srashchivaniye] with officials and with functionaries of the law enforcing organs. The number of those arrested in connection with the case amounted to 36, including 6 militiamen.

Large-scale thefts were recently revealed in the process of organizing garage-service and gardening cooperative societies in the city of Kharkov. One circumstance which provided conditions for the crime lay in the greed of the individual leaders -- including those in party organs -- in terms of economic accumulation.

Kharkov Obkom Comrade V.P. Mysnichenko, obkom first secretary, seem to be late and not always sharp in reacting even to big abuses.

Cases of large-scale embezzlement, abuse, bribery, and profiteering were also disclosed in Volyn, Zhitomir, Zaporozhy, Crimean, and Odessa Oblasts. The culprits and their sponsors were severely brought to account.

Work performed to consolidate the cadres of the law enforcing organs has to be invigorated. After all, according to the surveys everything seems to be fine [v azhure]. For example, all the leading personnel in MVD organs, all prosecutors and judges now have higher, special education.

However, these are statistics and they do not reflect the existing problems. The number of undisclosed offenses is constantly growing and preventive work, particularly among young people, is poor.

This is evidence that restructuring in the work of the law enforcing organs has not been conducted with sufficient resoluteness. As before, people with poor professional preparation and scant political and moral qualities frequently find their way into the organs. Such functionaries often break the law themselves, permit red tape in investigating cases, callousness, and indifference toward human destinies, and this undermines people's faith in justice and in Soviet laws.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and the republic's Supreme Soviet have repeatedly called the attention of leaders of the Ukrainian SSR Prosecutor's Office, and the Ministries of Internal Affairs and of Justice to the insufficient level of work among cadres, and to the infringements of socialist legality that occur. Comrades P.G. Osipenko and I.D. Gladush were strictly admonished for serious shortcomings in their work, and Comrade V.I. Zaychuk was reprimanded.

Leaders of the republic's law enforcing organs are expected to intensify cadre work and to set things right. The body called upon to render them /substantial assistance/ in this undertaking is the Central Committee's Administrative Organs Department.

In conclusion V.V. Shcherbitskiy said:

The new situation and the tasks set to deepen the restructuring call for further improvements in party work at all levels. Time passes quickly. One-fourth of the 5-year period (15 months out of the 60) is already over, but many problems remain. The closer we look at them, the more -- frequently difficult -- questions arise.

An examination of the state of affairs in a number of oblasts and branches showed that stagnation phenomena were still being eliminated slowly. To a large extent, this can be explained by the fact that the functionaries of a number of party committees are politically insufficiently mature and are inexperienced in accomplishing practical tasks. They work poorly with cadres, do not master political methods of leadership, strive for bureaucratic rule, for substitution. On the other hand, many functionaries — and this is particularly characteristic of the economic staff — lack professional preparation, knowledge of the economic staff — lack of professional preparation, knowledge of the new economic methods of management, and the ability to work among people.

/To hasten restructuring, it is essential to be better acquainted with the situation in the field and to increase exactingness, proceeding from the point that the higher the post, the greater the responsibility./

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo should demand from leaders of the Council of Ministers, ministries, departments, obkoms, and oblispolkoms stricter account for the practical implementation of the restructuring policy, for accomplishing the outstanding tasks in the economy and the social sphere, and should settle imminent cadre problems in time.

The Central Committee Secretariat must systematically verify the implementation of the party and government decisions and, in a timely way must orient the departments and the inspection group toward scrutinizing the actual state of affairs in the field, as well as the businesslike and political qualities of cadres, and must take efficient steps to remedy shortcomings.

Responsibility for defects and omissions in this sphere is shouldered primarily by the first and the second secretaries of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee.

Central Committee secretaries and members should restructure themselves more vigorously to have the moral right to demand the same from others.

The Central Committee Secretariat is at present expected to intensify the analysis of the state of affairs, to exert control over and help in the work of Voroshilovgrad, Dnepropetrovsk, Lvov Obkoms in particular, as well as Volyn, Vinnitsa, Rovno, and Nikolayev Obkoms, the Council of Ministers and, accordingly, the Ministries of Ferrous Metallurgy, of the Building Materials Industry, of Light Industry, and the construction ministries.

Thus, it is essential — in literally all sectors — to continue to deepen restructuring and to promote to leading posts those people who dedicate their energies to what has been entrusted to them and who succeed without fail.

In its decision the CPSU Central Committee January Plenum emphasized: /The success of restructuring will decisively depend on how fast and profoundly our cadres are imbued with comprehension of the need for revolutionary changes, and how resolutely, energetically and competently they act./

Only under this condition will we be able to ensure the necessary pace for our movement forward, the depth of qualitative changes in the economic, social, spiritual spheres, and the entire undertaking of acceleration.

For this purpose we must all work in a concerted and intense way, with new energies, and must purposefully and in a timely manner accomplish life's tasks.

RESOLUTION ON SCI-TECH PROGRESS IN TRANSPORT

PM091041 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Apr 87 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS "Official Section" report: "Accelerating Scientific and Technical Progress in Transport and Enhancing the Material Interest of Scientific Workers, Designers, and Technologists in This"]

[Text] The USSR Council of Ministers has approved the resolution "On Increasing the Work Efficiency and Improving the Remuneration of Work by Members of Transport Research Institutions, Technology and Design Organizations, and Associations and Enterprises."

The resolution specifies the tasks of transport ministries and departments and transport research institutions, technology and design organizations, and associations and enterprises in connection with accelerating scientific and technical progress. They must concentrate their efforts on:

Creating and extensively employing progressive technological processes and equipment ensuring the intensification of the transport process, the saving of fuel and energy and material resources, and improvements in the quality of transport services for the national economy and the population;

Improving the reliability of means of transport, guaranteeing transport safety, and reducing the harmful effect of transport on the environment.

Developing and introducing automated systems for the control of transport processes, and also the means to mechanize and automate production processes in order to eliminate heavy manual labor, including robot complexes to perform loading, unloading, and repair work.

In order to increase the interest of research personnel, designers, and technologists in transport research institutions, technology and design organizations, and associations and enterprises in the deveopment and introduction of labor remuneration conditions effective for similar categories of working people in industry are to be applied to them.

Transport ministries and departments and the leaders of transport research institutions, technology and design organizations, and associations and enterprises are instructed to ensure careful preparation for the introduction of the new pay conditions for research personnel, designers, and technologists with the broad participation of labor collectives, strengthen the connection between working people's pay and their personal contribution to the development and introduction of progressive technological processes and equipment ensuring a radical improvement in transport work, eliminate the practice of leveling in labor remuneration, and implement measures to find the necessary resources from internal reserves.

SELSKAYA ZHIZN REPORTS WEATHER AND CROPS STATUS

PM090953 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 5 Apr 87 p 3

[Report by Agrometeorologist S. Malikova: "The Weather and the Crops; It Is Still Cold. But the Warmth Is Not Far Away"]

[Text] The cold weather persists in the eastern half of the Ukraine, the North Caucasus, Central Chernozem, and Volga regions, and the southern half of the Urals region. In Moldavia, the western half of the Ukraine, Belorussia, the Baltic republics, and the Northwest, Central, and Volga-Vyatka regions, it grew milder at the end of the past 10 days and the air temperature was close to the annual average. There was little precipitation (under 10 mm) on the majority of the European territory of the USSR. There was no precipitation in the Volga, Volga-Vyatka, and Urals regions. Considerable precipitation (11-30 mm and in places 31-45 mm) was noted in the western half of the Ukraine, Belorussia, the larger part of the Baltic republics, and the Northwest region.

At the end of the 10-day period vegetation had resumed on the winter grain crops and sown cereal and leguminous grasses in Moldavia, Odessa and Crimean oblasts, and Krasnodar Kray. In the western oblasts of the Ukraine grass vegetation was noted only during daytime hours. Over the remaining territory of the European part of the USSR winter grain crops and grasses were in a state of winter dormancy under the snow mantle. The minimum soil temperature at the depth of the winter grain crops' tillering nodes remained mostly within the minus 5 to minus 2 range.

In the Transcaucasus republics the average air temperature was 1-3 degrees below the annual average. The winter grain crops and perennial grasses have grown. The mass swelling of buds is under way on the fruit trees.

In West Siberia the winter grain crops were in a state of winter dormancy under a snow mantle whose depth varied from 15 cm to 40 cm and more.

In the Central Asian republics the average air temperature over the 10-day period weas close to the annual average while on the Northwest territory it was 2-3 degrees below this average. Rain fell everywhere. It was heavy (40-100 mm) in the central regions of Tajikistan.

In Kirghizia the grass grew to 5-10 cm. Its state is good. By late March the apple trees and pear trees had flowered, leaf formation is under way on the apricot trees, and the first leaves have developed on the vines. In the remaining regions the mass swelling and blossoming of the buds on the fruit crops is noted and the apricot and almond trees are in flower.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT REPORT FOR 7-8 APRIL

LD090317 [Editorial report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian, unless otherwise indicated, on 7-8 April. GMT times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

7 Apr

Five oblasts out of 19 in Kazakhstan are sowing perennial grain crops; the statistical directorate reports that 600,000 hectares have already being sown in South Kazakhstan. In Alma-Ata Oblast almost all farms have ended sowing cereal crops, and many farms in Chimkent and Dzhambul Oblasts have ended sowing barley and wheat. (0600)

Andizhan Oblast has completed sowing of corn. It has been sown on an area of over 5,500 hectares. In the republic as a whole, corn will occupy approximately 119,000 hectares. Sowing has already been completed on one quarter of this area. (2130) Dnepr water from the north Crimean canal has begun to be supplied to the irrigation system of the Crimian Peninsular. By the beginning of the new season land improvers will have widened and deepened the artificial channel. Nearly 2,000 irrigation units will work on the fields of the oblast. For the first time artificial rain will reach the farms of the western arid zone of the peninsular. (2300)

8 Apr

Uzbekistan: Wave after wave of cold rain has struck the republic, sending the temperature plummeting. Some of the vegetables have been sown, but tomatoes, aubergines, and peppers have had to be covered over, pending warmer weather. (0800) Odessa Oblast: Much attention has been paid to the proper use of intensive technology, since it was shown that last year each hectare of land thus worked yielded an average of 14 quintals of extra grain. (0800) In Orenburg Oblast tractors have been fitted with snow-plows in an attempt to hasten the melting of the snow. (0800)

In the country's southern regions sowing is in full swing In Dzhambul, Chimkent, Alma-Ata and Taldy-Kurgan oblasts sowing of early grain crops is virtually completed; the farms are preparing the soil and will start sowing sugar beet and corn. In Central Asian Republics the sowing of grain and feed crops is virtually complete; at present sowing of corn is underway, oblasts such as Surkhan-Darya and Andizhan in the Uzbek SSR, and Ashkhabad and Mari Oblasts in the Turkmen SSR, and farms in the Tadzhik SSR, are sowing cotton. In the Azerbaijan and Georgian SSR's field work has gotten underway: Spring cereal crops, pulses, oil-yielding crops, perennial grasses, and root crops are being sown. In the south of the European territory of the country field work has been held up approximately 2 to 3 weeks. Farms only began spring field work at the beginning of April, i.e., the Moldavian SSR, Crimea Oblast, Krasnodar Kray, and autonomous republics in the North Caucasus This year new high-yield varieties of grain crops will occupy 33 percent of acreage being sown. Seed preparation work is not uniformly good. In some rayons in Kurgan Oblast there is insufficient seed for sowing grain crops. State resources are being used to boost reserves (1145)

A soil-protecting method of agriculture applied in the sowing of early eared-crops in Alma-Ata Oblast will help to resist hot-dry winds from the semi-deserts of the Lake Balkhash area Teams today completed the sowing of spring crops on unirrigated land which was plowed up without being banked [bezotvalno vspakhannyy] back in autumn. Alternating barley in rotation with perennial grasses, most farms have placed it between strips of wheat grass sown in autumn, which permits grain crops to retain moisture in the soil for longer. At the same time phosphorous fertilizers are applied to strengthen the hardiness of shoots. (1300) Sowing of spring crops has begun almost 1.5 months late in Odessa Oblast because of the cold spring. (1500)

Winter has returned to Uzbekistan. More than 20,000 hectares had been sown prior to the cold spell -- 1,000 hectares more than planned. Everything and everybody is ready to complete sowing in but a few days, once the cold snap passes. Sowing of cotton will be delayed, "but not by so much that the best times will have passed." The rains will actually be beneficial: there is enough natural moisture in the soil for now, but the extra water can be stored in reservoirs and will come in useful when the time for irrigation comes around. (2230)

INSTITUTE HEAD LEGASOV DISCUSSES NUCLEAR SAFETY

PM071007 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 1 Apr 87 p 2

[Article by Valeriy Legasov, first deputy director of the Kurchatov Atomic Energy Institute: "The Lessons of Chernobyl: Irresponsibility Is the Enemy"]

[Text] Today 15 percent of all the electricity in the world is produced at nuclear power stations. There are countries where the percentage is much higher. In France it is around 70 percent, in Belgium around 60 percent, in Sweden 43 percent, in Switzerland and Finland 40 percent, and in West Germany 31 percent. Even though the Soviet Union was the first country in the world to have a nuclear power station, at present less than 11 percent of the country's electricity is produced in this way.

Is it possible then to move away from nuclear power and base energy production on coal, gas, oil products, and water power? The available resources do make this possible, but only for a limited period. And people would have to accept the fact that electricity would become more expensive. It is another question whether such a restructuring would improve the ecological situation on our planet and eliminate accidents and human casualties. Studies that have been carried out show that this would not be the case.

With the technologies that exist today the use of organic fuels at power stations releases substances that are injurious to health, some even carcinogenic. And here we are not talking about the results of accidents, but about the by-products of production. The concentration of fuel at the power stations, and the transport of large quantities of fuel on the railroads and in pipelines also represent a danger of fires or even explosions -- things that do unfortunately happen from time to time. The losses stemming from such accidents can be quite great today.

We live in a very complicated, technologized, and energy-saturated world, and we must always remember this. The Chernobyl catastrophe, the accident at the U.S. nuclear power station and Three Mile Island, and other tragic accidents not linked with civilian nuclear power -- such as, for example, the accident involving the space shuttle "Challenger," the explosion in the Indian city of Bhopal, and catastrophes involving ships and trains -- have shown that the problematical relationship between man and machine still has not been resolved and is something that still requires attention. It is not the technology in itself that is the enemy, but the incompetent and irresponsible handling of it.

That is why it is necessary for us to try to guard against this. It has been suggested, for example, that we establish multi-tier systems for decisionmaking so that it is not just one operator who sits with the key to the control of a process, but there are also higher-level elements involved. There is also a need for better information. It is not quantity that is important. The essential thing is that information gives as good a foundation for decisions as possible. Today information is principally transmitted in visual form, and in exceptional cases in the form of sound. Here attempts should be made to create better combination and better methods.

If we take a longer-term view the experts expect that it will be possible to develop systems which are themselves responsible for safety so that they will be able to decelerate the physical and chemical processes in potentially dangerous machine elements if there are any deviations from the fixed routine.

The dream is to have information not only about the state of each element on which safety depends, but that a warning will be given as soon, for example, as a hairline fracture or some other defect arises in a machine part. The physical principles exist for the possibility of such diagnosis. The problem lies in incorporating these principles in viable technical solutions.

Perhaps it would be better to build nuclear power stations in remote areas -- in the taiga, the tundra, or in deserts? The Soviet Union has studied this possibility. One aspect of the problem is what an area that is empty of people today will look like in 10 years' time. The problem has to be solved on a basis of principle. Everything must be done to arrange things so that we can achieve maximum safety for the nuclear power industry as for all other industrial activities. Although one should not perhaps build major energy--producing installations too close to places with a high population concentration.

As far as the work to put right the aftermath of the Chernobyl catastrophe is concerned, this has progressed so far that the fourth reactor -- the one that failed -- has been encapsulated in a "sarcophagus" while the first and second reactors were recently restarted, and operations are proceeding normally. Reactor 4 was covered in such a way that radioactive pollution will not leak out regardless of what happens inside the reactor. The walled-in reactor is under constant surveillance. Some systems check temperature, radiation, and the filtering of radioactive particles. Other systems are being used by researchers to try to find out what happens to the radioactive residue substances and how the reactor construction and the various materials used in the construction behave when exposed to radiation. The results of these investigations could be of incalculable importance to science.

At the Chernobyl nuclear power station the accident happened in a graphite-moderated pressure-tube reactor (RBMK-1000) with a 1 million kilowatt capacity. The construction has in principle remained unchanged. But certain improvements have been introduced. The point of these is primarily to increase the machine's sensitivity to deviations from normal running conditions, so that accidents like Chernobyl will not happen. Such alterations have already been carried out at the majority of power stations which have reactors of this type.

In a television speech in May last year Mikhail Gorbachev said that an international safety plan for the expansion of nuclear power should be drawn up. The program he outlined was later put forward in talks at the IAEA. The Soviet Union proposed among other things a system of arrangements for the rapid reporting of accidents at nuclear power stations, a data bank with information on radiation levels in various geographical locations, and an agreement on common international standards for the permitted concentrations of radionuclides in different situations and for radiation.

It was also proposed that an international system be set up for crisis help in dangerous situations, that joint research be carried out, that there be an exchange of information in various fields of nuclear power development, and that a project for a new generation of reactors be drawn up. Because the Soviet proposals had as their point of departure the real situation in which the world finds itself in this field today, the representatives of the other countries reacted most positively to them. One of the concrete things to which they led was that two international conventions were signed -- one on the warnings to be given and one on international crisis help if an accident occurs at a nuclear power station. These conventions have now been ratified by the Soviet Union.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA VIEWS PEACE, SOCIALISM

PM031015 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Apr 87 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Socialism and Peace Are Indivisible"]

[Text] The Great October Socialist Revolution was an unrivaled upsurge in the masses' historic creativity, the moment of truth for our country's people who had thrown off the yoke of capitalist and landowner exploitation. The forthcoming 70th anniversary of Great October is a great holiday for the Soviet people. But it is also a notable date in the history of the entire world. The Great October Socialist Revolution was the most outstanding event of the 20th century presaging the start of a new era in the life of mankind. Time has revealed in depth its abiding significance and shed light on the gigantic potential opened up by socialist social development.

The Decree on Peace was one of the first decrees of the victorious October. V.I. Lenin, the founder of the Soviet state, noted: "We now have power, the power of the Soviets. This power, promoted by the people themselves, places the great cause of peace for all the peoples on fertile soil." The Soviet state is steadily following Lenin's peace-loving course to this day. Loyalty to this course is of particularly great importance in our time when the development of military technology has made the world face a choice: surviving or perishing. This requires a courageous, profound reassessment of the prevailing situation and a new political thinking breaking with the ideas and views of the prenuclear era.

Loyal to the behests of Great October, Lenin's party of Soviet Communists has given a fitting response to the challenge of the times. The CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum laid the foundation to the formation of a new political thinking. It acquired its integral expression at the 27th party congress. The congress elaborated the CPSU's international strategy with regard to the realities of the present-day world. The new approach toward foreign policy problems is conditioned primarily by the fact that the safeguarding of security has now become primarily a political, not a military task: You cannot guarantee security for yourself if other states feel threatened. Reducing and eliminating this threat -- there is no more important task now.

The specific program put forward by the Soviet Union for eliminating weapons of mass annihilation on earth by the start of the next millenium and many other constructive initiatives of the motherland of October have met with the broadest response throughout the world. The Soviet Union's sincere desire for a world without nuclear and space weapons has found convincing confirmation in Reykjavik, which marked a qualitatively new stage of the struggle for a nuclear-free world. The recent Soviet proposal on the elimination of U.S. and Soviet medium-range missiles in Europe offers good prospects for real headway on the path of consolidating the peoples' security.

The session of the Warsaw Pact states' Foreign Ministers' Committee held in Moscow in late March gave new impetus to the struggle to consolidate international security. The documents adopted at the session were pervaded with one concern -- strengthening and preserving peace, averting the threat of nuclear war looming over mankind, and developing and consolidating good-neighborly relations between states irrespective of their social system.

But the line toward the peoples' security actively pursued by the Soviet Union and the socialist countries is persistently and sometimes aggressively countered by a different line -- toward undermining military-strategic equilibrium and preparing for war. This is the line of imperialism and reaction. This is the line of those who do not want and who fear dialogue between states, of whose who, for the sake of imposing their own mode of thinking and way of life on other peoples, are prepared to risk the fate of mankind. They are to blame for the fact that the arms race is continuing and the threat of nuclear war remains.

The world of our day is a world of struggle between reason and madness, morality and savagery, life and death. "We have defined our place in this struggle clearly and irrevocably," M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central committee, said at the dinner in honor of British Prime Minister M. Thatcher. "We are on the side or reason, morality, and life. That is why we are in favor of disarmament, above all nuclear disarmament, and the creation of a system of universal security."

Preparation for the 70th anniversary of October is taking place in a complex international situation. The future of the world -- a contradictory but single and interconnected world -- is being determined today. The plan can and must be rid of the threat of nuclear war. Life under conditions of security, independence, and progress can and must be ensured by the entire people. Not everything here depends on us -- on the USSR and on socialism -- notes the CPSU Central Committee address to the Soviet people in connection with the 70th anniversary of Great October, but what does depend on us we will do, and do in full.

The calculations of those who are hoping to achieve military superiority over socialism, who are trying to talk with us from a position of strength, are in vain. Historical experience shows that the USSR has always found an adequate response to any threat to its security. So it will be in the future. For this the Soviet Union possesses a sufficient intellectual scientific-technical, and industrial potential. Socialism's historic achievement has been its ability to maintain military-strategic parity.

The Soviet Army and Navy servicemen vigilantly stand guard over the gains of October. Defending socialism, Soviet servicemen are the same time safeguarding world peace and the peoples' security, because the socialist ideals of peace are the objective expression of the innermost needs of the overwhelming majority of mankind. The consistently peace-loving course of the CPSU and the Soviet state accords with the interests of all peoples of the world. The USSR approaches the solution of international problems realistically and flexibly, guided by the new political thinking.

The USSR will unswervingly lead matters to the point where on the threshold of the third millenium the states discard their nuclear armor to prevent weapons from being put into space and to reduce and ultimately destroy them on earth. But until the international reaction is lashing on the arms race, until it has abandoned its policy of social revenge and "crusades" against socialism, the CPSU and the Soviet state will do everything necessary to maintain the defense might of our country and the countries of the socialist community at the proper level. Soviet people, the CPSU Central Committee address stresses, can be confident that we will never allow imperialism's military superiority in any circumstances.

VII. WESTERN EUROPE DAILY REPORT — Contents unchanged

VIII. SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA DAILY REPORT — Renamed; formerly SOUTH ASIA DAILY REPORT; contents include:

- International Affairs
- Inter-African Affairs
- Central Africa
  - Burundi
  - Cameroon
  - Central African Republic
  - Congo
  - Equatorial Guinea
  - Gabon
  - Rwanda
  - Sao Tome & Principe
  - Zaire
- East Africa
  - Djibouti
  - Ethiopia
  - Kenya
  - Somalia
  - Tanzania
  - Uganda
- Indian Ocean
  - Comoros
  - Madagascar
  - Mauritius
  - Seychelles
- Southern Africa
  - Angola
  - Botswana
  - Lesotho
  - Malawi
  - Mozambique
  - Namibia
  - Republic of South Africa
  - Reunion
  - Swaziland
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